ment set in strongly in his favour, and he was never so great, or perhaps so happy, as when afflicted by the persecution of the court. His cause was supported by the best and ablest men in the kingdom; his debts were more than once paid by the generous care of his friends, and every immediate want was anticipated by the ardour of their bounty †. But this was not all: they were determined to procure him a more permanent provision, and accordingly started him as a candidate for the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city of London. Mr Hopkins however prevailed, notwithstanding his character was tainted respecting some money negociations with a minor; and an annual contest took place until his death, which occured in 1779, since which period Mr Wilkes occupied that situation, for the remainder of his life.

During the whole of the American war, he was a strenuous opposer of Lord North's administration, and heartily joined his own personal enemies in opposing the measures, and displaying the guilt of that justly odious statesman. No sooner was the noble Lord hunted into the toils, and brought within the reach of a punishment, from which he escaped, in consequence of the eagerness displayed in dividing the spoils of the delinquent, that Mr Wilkes seized that opportunity of procuring justice to the public and to himself, respecting the Middlesex election. The day this decision was rescinded from the journals of the House of Commons, may be said to have been the last of his political career. Indeed, from that moment, he seems to have supposed his *mission* at an end, and in his own express words to have considered himself as an "extinguished volcano!"

In his person, Mr Wilkes was tall, agile, and so very thin towards the latter part of his life, that his limbs seemed cadaverous. His complexion was sallow, and he had an unfortunate cast of his eyes, that rendered his face particularly liable to be caricatured. The ministry of that day were so sensible of the advantages to be derived from this species of ridicule, that Hogarth * was actually bought off from the popular party, by means of a pension, and earned a dishonourable reward, by employing his graver in satirising his former friends. Notwithstanding the defects of his person, Mr Wilkes at one time actually set the fashions, and introduced *blue hair powder*, on his return from France in 1760.

The personal bravery of Mr Wilkes was unquestionable; in addition to his duel with Mr Martin, he fought another with Lord Talbot, and conducted himself in both with great spirit.

The severity of reprehension with

† Among other presents received by him was a cup of 500l. value, made by Mr Stephenson, of Ludgate hill, on which he caused the following lines to be engraved:

"Proud Buckingham, for law too mighty grown,
A patriot dagger prov'd, and from the throne
Sever'd its minion. In succeeding times,
May all those favourites who adopt his crimes
Partake his fate, and ev'ry Villiers feel
The keen deep searchings of a Felton's steel."

* "When that great charter which our fathers bought,
With their best blood, was into question brought,
When big with ruin o'er each English head,
Vile slavery hung suspended by a thread,
When liberty, all trembling and aghast,
Fear'd for the future, knowing what was past,
When ev'ry breast was chill'd with deep despair,
Till reason pointed out that Pratt was there,
Lurking most ruffian-like behind a screen,
So plan'd all things to see, himself unseen,
Virtue with due contempt law Hogarth found,
The neuro'rous pencil in his palsy'd hand
What was the cause of liberty to him,
Or what was honour? let them sink or swim,
So he may gratify without controul,
The mean resentments of his selfish soul:
Let freedom perish it to freedom true,
In the same ruin Wilkes may perish too."

Churchill's Epist. to Hogarth.

which he treated the Scottish nation, begat him many enemies in the natives of the northern parts of the island; Dunn, who seems to have been a maniac, wished to bereave him of his life by assassination, and Forbes, an officer, by regular combat. When his papers were seized, a letter from his friend Earl Temple was found, in which the bitterest of animosity to the North Britons was conferred.

This fine nobleman supported Mr Wilkes during his conteft with government, in a manner highly honourable to himself. His counsel and his purfe, on this occafion, were equally at the fervice of the public. Mr Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) deferted him, but he remained firm; and it is to Lord Temple that we are in a great meafure indebted for the abolition of *general warrants*. Mr Wilkes has the fole merit, by a vigorous and uniform perfeverance, of procuring the odious decifion refpecting the Middlefex election, to be rescinded from the journals of the Houfe of Commons.

Unfortunately for both parties, an unlucky dispute took place between the Reverend Mr Horne, (now John Horne Tooke, Esq.) and Mr Wilkes; and the former,* foon after inferted, "that Mr Wilkes did commiffion Mr Robert Walpole to follicit for him a penfion of *one thoufand pounds* on the Irifh eftablifhment for *thirty years*." The apparent extravagance of the demand, and the feeming apoftacy implied by the application, aftonifhed at that time of day faith, as to expect the whole charge almoft incredible: fince that period, however, we have wondered, almoft without furprize, a man of great talents indeed, but who had neither fuffered perfecution for imprifonment in the public caufe, receive no lefs than three penfions, two † for three lives, of 1166l. and 1340l., and a third for two lives of 1200l. per annum under the title of *remuneration!* Junius calls this period of Mr Wilkes' life, "a moment of defpair."

Mr Wilkes, who was a high-bred man, and poffeffed elegant and engaging manners, was fecretary, with many diftinguifhed perfons, and on the trial of Mr Tooke, fat on the bench, and converfed, very familiarly with Earl of Mansfield, whofe character as a judge he had treated with no common degree of feverity. This was deemed indecent at leaft, and was animadverted upon accordingly with much warmth by Mr Tooke.

He was naturally attached to men of talents, and cultivated their focety and converfation. He himfelf was an author, and fome of his letters were written with great fpirit and animation. It is greatly to be lamented, that his Hiftory of England, from the revolution to the elevation of the Brunfwick line, was never completed; the truth is, however, that a continuance of pecuniary diftrefs could alone have induced him to proceed in fo laborious an undertaking; for, notwithftanding his frequent appearance on the public ftage, he was naturally lavifh, and his ftudies were always auxiliary.

Although he had refided for a conficerable time in France, Mr Wilkes was, ftrictly fpeaking, an *Anti-Gallican*; and carried his prejudice (for on this fubject there can be different opinions) to fuch an excefs as to oppofe French wines at the city feafts.

Towards the latter part of his life he became regardlefs of his drefs, and his wardrobe for the laft feveral years feems to have confifted of a fcarlet coat, white cloth waiftcoat and breeches, and a pair of mourning boots, in which he was accuftomed to walk three or four times a week from Kenfington to Grofvenor fquare, and from Grofvenor fquare to Guildhall. Like moft of the *old fchool*, he never defcended from the dignity of a *cocked hat*, and it is but of late that he adopted

* See Woodfall's Junius, Second Letter to Mr Horne, dated July 31, 1771, p. 288.

† There are faid to have been 1200 for

played the long exploded fashion of wearing a gold button and loop.

His ready wit was proverbial, and he never omitted an opportunity of being jocular, to the expence of his colleagues. Sometimes he would discompose the gravity of a city toaft by his tittle-tattle; and when he told the late alderman Bonnel, (formerly a bricklayer) who seemed to be unable to manage a knife, in the simple operation of cutting a pudding, "that he had better take his trowel to it!" he set the whole corporation in a roar.

As a man of pleasure, he sacrificed to his pallions, not unfrequently, at the expence of his happiness, and even of his character. The zealous attached to the honour of St Francis *, of which he was a member, operated confiderably against the influence of his politics; it is not a little remarkable, however, that men, not the most famous for the *chaftity* of their manners, should have been the most eager to detect and expose the follies of his loofer moments.

It cannot be denied, that his conduct as a magistrate was not only unexceptionable, but spirited and exemplary; and as a guardian of the morals of the city youth, he has not been excelled by any of his predeceffors. The fame candour that dictates this observation, obliges the author at the same time to confess that he was dilatory in the production of the city accounts, and rather too attentive to the emoluments of office.

As an author, he poffeffed the singular merit of always writing to, and for, the people. His fuccefs was proportionate, and he actually *wrote down* at least one administration, which is more than can be faid of any man of the present age. His merits can only be appreciated by the benefits he has conferred on this country. It was he who first taught the public to look upon the "kings speech" as the mere fabrication of his ministers, and as such, proper to be commented on, applauded, or treated with contempt. By his bold and determined conduct, in the case of the city printers, he annihilated the power of commitment assumed by the Speaker's warrant, and rendered the jurisdiction of the sergeant at arms, subject to the controul of a constable. He punished despotic secretaries of state, by holding them up to public scorn, abolished general warrants, and obliged even Lord Mansfield to declare them unlawful. But this was not all; he contributed to render *an Englishman's house his castle*, for it is to him we are indebted for the benefit of having our papers considered as sacred, in all cases short of high treason. The most daring minister must particularise his victim by name, and he cannot attempt to rob us of our secrets, without at the same time endeavouring to bereave us of our lives!

In short, with all his faults, Mr Wilkes poffeffed something more than the *vapour* of patriotism; he could face poverty and banishment, despise a jail, refist corruption, attack and overcome tyranny. Had his existence ceased at the close of the American war, his memory, however, would have been more respected; he outlived his reputation; and it is painful to add, that when he died at his daughter's house in Grosvenor square, on Tuesday, December 27, 1797, in the 73d year of his age, he was nearly forgotten. Distance blends and softens the shades of large objects: Time throws her mantle over petty defects. The present age already confesses that he was a persecuted, the next will probably consider him as a great man. At all events, his name will be connected with our history, and if he does not occupy the chief place, a niche, at least, will be tenanted by him in the temple of Fame.

From a London Mag.

* "The motto over the door of Medmenham Abbey, muft be allowed to have been extremely appropriate; it was

"*Fœnix et ejus vocatio.*"

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Countrymen,

THE two circumſtances which in common life are the moſt apt to produce biaſſed and inaccurate judgments are, partiality on the one hand, and unfavourable prejudices on the other. If theſe tend ſo much to prevent our forming right opinions in matters of private concern, infinitely more muſt this happen with reſpect to our ideas on every ſubject of general import; and different ſets of men will for very obvious reaſons, ever propagate and ſend forth the moſt oppoſite ſentiments on every queſtion of a public nature. Thus, while one party extols our conſtitution to the ſkies, and holds in admiration our internal government, every of thoſe on the other ſide pretend to diſcover what they conſider radical imperfections in its theory, and groſs miſmanagement in its adminiſtration. Nor do they by any means agree even on the ſubject of our knowledge of the ſciences, or the extent of praiſe which is due to our national religion. In common life, the moſt juſt opinions are conſtantly obtained from men who, totally unconnected with any of thoſe intereſted in the ſubject of diſcuſſion, conſider the caſe upon its merits, and decide on theſe and on theſe only. A true eſtimate of what we really enjoy as a nation would be moſt valuable. But, where can we find impartial judges on ſubjects which relate to our country, particularly at the preſent period, when the minds of men are in ſuch a ferment on political topics? In theſe enlightened foreign writers, who have treated of our nation, we do find ſuch judges: and I have conſidered that it can be no unacceptable gift to preſent you with paſſages from the works of certain of thoſe authors, whoſe learning, whoſe knowledge and opportunities, and whoſe freedom from every bias of party, muſt give importance and weight to whatever they have written on ſuch ſubjects.

"Invoked by every nation," ſays De Lolme *, "but of too delicate a nature, as it ſhould ſeem, to ſubſiſt in ſocieties formed of ſuch imperfect beings as mankind, *Liberty* hovered, and but juſt ſhowed herſelf, to the ingenious nations of antiquity, who inhabited the ſouth of Europe. They were conſtantly miſtaken in the form of worſhip they paid to her.—As they continually aimed at extending dominion and conqueſt over other nations, they were no leſs miſtaken in the ſpirit of that worſhip; and, tho' they continued for ages to pay their devotions to her, ſhe ſtill continued, with regard to them, to be the *unknown* goddeſs.

"Excluded ſince that time from thoſe places, to which ſhe has ſeemed to give a preference, *driven to the extremity of the Weſtern World, baniſhed even out of the Continent, ſhe has taken refuge in the Atlantic Ocean*.—Thence it is, that, freed from the danger of external diſturbance, and ſkilled by a happy pre-arrangement of things, *ſhe knows how fully to diſplay the form that ſuits her*, and ſhe has found ſix centuries neceſſary to the compoſition of her work.

'Being ſheltered as it were within a citadel, *ſee there reigns over a nation*, which is the beſter entitled to her favours, as it endeavours to extend her empire, and carries with it to every part of its dominions, the bleſſings of induſtry and equality. Fenced on every ſide, to uſe the expreſſion of Chamberlyne, with a wide and deep ditch, the ſea, guarded with ſtrong out-works, its ſhips of war, and defended by the courage of her ſeamen, ſhe preſerves that important ſecret, that ſacred fire, ſo difficult to be kindled, and which, if it were once extinguiſhed, would perhaps never be lighted up again.—When the world ſhall have again been laid waſte by conquerors, ſhe will continue to ſhow mankind, not

* J. L. De Lolme, Advocate, member of the Council of the Two Hundred, in the Republic of Geneva. See his Treatiſe on the Britiſh Conſtitution, p. 538.

only

only the principle that ought to unite them, but the form under which they ought to be united.—And the philoſopher, when he conſiders the conſtant fate of civil ſocieties among men, and obſerves the numerous and powerful cauſes, which ſeem unavoidably to conduct them all to a ſtate of incurable political ſlavery, takes comfort in ſeeing *liberty has at length diſcloſed her ſecret to mankind, and ſecured an aſylum to herſelf.*

"The Engliſh," ſays Zimmerman,† "owe the greater degree of liberty they enjoy above other nations, to the ſuperiority of their knowledge.—Animated by a ſpirit of freedom, *of which no adequate idea can be formed, even in moſt republics*, they faſten upon the ſciences, as a tyger on its prey; they meditate on the great intereſts of nations, and of mankind, with the moſt daring expanſion of thought, they are ever taken up with great objects, and ever doing great things;—ignorance and error ſhrink from the penetrating viſion of their genius;—arbitrary power trembles before their vigorous inveſtigation of its principles, while the authority of the law alone ſtands immoveable and ſacred. The greateſt part of ſuch nations as are free, think and act but by halves; while, on the other hand, the Engliſh ſoar with a ſteady flight to the ſkies, becauſe their wings are not clipped, neither are they called back by the lure of the falconer.

"I ſaw England," ſays the Marquis de Bouille,‡ "at the concluſion of a civil and foreign war, during which, for ſeveral years, beſides her revolted colonies, ſhe had to contend with the united forces of France, Spain, and Holland. I ſaw her emerge from this extraordinary combat, as rich, powerful, and formidable, as ſhe was before, notwithſtanding the loſs of America, and three millions of her induſtrous ſubjects.—In England, I ſaw religion reſpected, and its ſacred myſteries ſhielded from the attacks of preſumptuous philoſophers; I ſaw morality diffuſed through the people, and ſupported among the rich and great, by the influence of public opinion. I ſaw the wealth of individuals made the inſtrument of the general happineſs, and employed to promote the proſperity of the community; I ſaw luxury indulged with moderation, and made ſubſervient to the public utility, *without inſulting, as elſewhere, a ſtate of wretchedneſs, here hardly known.* I ſaw beneficence and philanthropy made a part of the national character, and the proudeſt people in the world at the ſame time generous and humane. If there appeared to me ſome defects in the ſubordinate parts of the Britiſh Government, yet I judged that a nation happy in itſelf and powerful abroad, *muſt undoubtedly have the beſt of human inſtitutions*, and I offered up my beſt wiſhes for the maintenance of its original purity, regretting that its principles were not known to ſurrounding nations."

Such, then, is that country in whoſe defence we are now engaged; and the excellence of all its inſtitutions, religious, moral, and political, muſt be the greateſt incitement to our every exertion. With us, Government is not oppreſſion from an individual, nor the lawleſs and capricious ferment of a mob. We feel not the golden chains of an abſolute monarch, nor the iron fetters of a republic. True and genuine liberty has, in our admirable conſtitution, ſecured to herſelf an "*aſylum*, and ſhewn to mankind, not only the *principle* which ought to unite them, but alſo the *form* under which they ought to be united." With us, religion is not a mere mockery, conſiſting only of trivility and form, an excuſe for the luxury of pampered prieſts, which has been the cauſe of its deſtruction in neighbouring lands. It is the doctrines of the Moſt High, and of his merciful diſpenſations towards the human race, taught us in all their purity by a ſet of virtuous men, who, while

† J. G. Zimmerman, a native of Brugg in the Canton of Berne. See his "Treatiſe on National Pride," p. 178.

‡ See his Memoirs relative to the French Revolution, p. 1.

while they are the moſt conſcientious miniſters of our faith, have, at the ſame time, raiſed human knowledge and learning to their greateſt height. With us ſcience is not confined to the few, nor ſtudied myſteriouſly and by halves: our country has produced its brighteſt ornaments, and the ſpirits of thoſe great philoſophers to whom it has given birth, ſeem ſtill to inſpire ſucceeding generations, and to diffuſe ingenuity and ardour among every rank of the people.

In the preſent moſt intereſting ſtate of affairs, one quotation more I cannot refrain from laying before you. "Should Italy," ſays the Marquis de Bouille, "be formed into a republic, what is to become of all Europe? Should Spain likewiſe, already infected with the poiſon of French Jacobiniſm, which is only prevented from breaking forth by the moral and religious principles of the people—ſhould Spain experience a revolution, what muſt be the conſequence?—The nations of the north, entrenched behind their natural barriers, ought to attach themſelves, more cloſely than ever, to their conſtitution, religion, laws, and even ancient cuſtoms. They ſhould form among themſelves the ſtricteſt union, cemented by all the power of Great Britain. If this does not take place, Europe, like part of Aſia, and Africa formerly, will be plunged into a ſtate of barbariſm, which will dry up its ſoil, and deſtroy its inhabitants.

"May England at leaſt, ruſhed of the ocean, by which ſhe is ſeparated from the reſt of the world!—*May ſhe eſcape from this deluge of impiety, and nouriſh in her boſom every virtue, that ſhe may afterwards diſperſe them to mankind, and render the human race happier by making them better.* This is the fate with a view, without connection or country, can form in favour of his fellow creatures."

Who would not join in this moſt generous wiſh, and pour forth a fervent prayer to heaven, that in the caſe of lamentable diſaſter, we might be enabled to afford a ſafe retreat for all that is good and excellent?—Counterpoiſe! We are not at preſent ſtruggling for ourſelves. The objects of our brave and ſtrenuous exertions are not limited even to thoſe, who are moſt dear to us as individuals and Britons. The aim of our endeavours has ſtill a wider range, and good government, ſcience, genuine liberty, and true religion, look towards us and our happy iſland, for an aſylum and protection. In defence of our country, our families, and friends, who would not lay down his life, and part with the laſt of his treaſure? But, if motives like theſe can receive any addition, it is in the conſideration, that in defending all that is valuable to us in our individual capacities, and as ſubjects under the beſt of Governments, we are at the ſame time protecting the choiceſt of the bleſſings, which Providence has beſtowed upon mankind.

Edinr. March 18. 1798. R. A.

ANECDOTE OF LAVATER.

THIS extraordinary phyſiognomiſt being at Vienna in the beginning of March laſt, met in company with a ſtranger who had lately arrived there. He was a gentleman uncommonly well-looked, equally handſome in face and perſon, ſoft, engaging, and agreeable in his manners; to common eyes he ſeemed to be formed for one of Lavater's firſt favourites. Lavater, upon looking ſteadily at him, ſhuddered and inſtantly ſtarted back, ſeemingly in great agitation, and whiſpered to his wife who ſat near him, this man is an aſſaſſin. The agreeableneſs of the ſtranger's manners, however, ſoon gained upon him, and he wiſhed to perſuade himſelf that he had read his countenance wrong; but ſtill the idea of *murderer* recurred upon looking at him. Soon after, this ſtranger was found to be the very man who aſſiſted Ankerſtroem in the aſſaſſination of the King of Sweden, but made his eſcape from ſuffering his puniſhment.

ANNA.—A FRAGMENT.

FROM FRAGMENTS:—IN THE MANNER OF STERNE.

——SHE was ſitting, an' pleaſe your honour, at the door of a cottage—with two of the ſweeteſt babes, ſcarce higher than your honour's knee:—her eyes were fixed on the moon, which was at the full;——ſhe might be pale—but the moon, I think, made her more ſo.—I do not know what was in her countenance—but the moment I ſaw her, I could have ſat down, and wept with her.——

She is bewilder'd Trim—quoth my uncle Toby.——

Not ſo, an' pleaſe your honour——The nightingale was ſinging; and ſhe ſaid to it, while the tears trickled faſt down her cheeks——

I could have kiſſed them away—but without any bad meaning, (continued Trim)—for, had a whole battalion have dared to perſecute her, I really believe, your honour, I could have ſtood up againſt them all!——*

But what did ſhe ſay to the nightingale, Trim?——

a——"If you have cauſe to mourn," ſaid ſhe—"how much more reaſon have I!"——then claſped her little beauties to her boſom.——

My uncle Toby rubbed the tip of his forefinger alternately acroſs each eye——it ſeemed to be one of thoſe movements which ſtrive to hide a *feeling* act under that of an *indifferent* one. I am certain I ſaw a tear in the corner of his left eye—which he ſomehow or other omitted to wipe away.

——When ſhe ſaw me, an' pleaſe your honour—continued Trim—ſhe pointed at me—then hid her head on the necks of her little ones.——What could be the meaning of that Trim?—quoth my uncle Toby——

An' pleaſe your honour, I went up to her, and told her I was a friend—that I could not bear to ſee innocence, as ſhe appeared to be, in diſtreſs, without offering her ſuccour—that I was a ſoldier—and that the duty of a ſoldier was to protect the unfortunate.

That was gallantly ſaid, Trim—quoth my uncle Toby.

An' pleaſe your honour—when I mentioned the name of a ſoldier, ſhe raiſed up her head—pointed at my uniform—ſhriek'd—and then ſunk between her infants, who crawl'd upon her, and ſmil'd.——An' pleaſe your honour, their ſmiles made my heart bleed:——when ſhe came to herſelf, ſhe thanked me for my care.——I took out what little I had in my pocket, and offered it to her——

Thou art a generous ſoul, Trim—quoth my uncle Toby——An' pleaſe your honour—quoth Trim, bowing to my uncle Toby—if ever I exerciſe generoſity—it is your honour who has trained me to it, and given me the example.——

My uncle Toby ſeem'd to feel that ſenſation—which a modeſt conſciouſneſs of merit often colours the cheek with.

Trim continued—What money can bring back my poor Edward!—ſaid ſhe ſobbing;—he was killed in Flanders!——

If it was not for the glory Trim—quoth my uncle Toby—I could almoſt wiſh that I had never been a ſoldier.——

He fell by the chance of war, an' pleaſe your honour—quoth Trim.—

But war makes ſo many orphans and widows, Trim!—quoth my uncle Toby, (ſighing)——

Then it is our duty to provide for them—replied Trim——

We are *deſerters* there, Trim—quoth my uncle Toby.——

An' pleaſe your honour, I told her that the money would be of ſervice to ſupply her children.——A little provided them—ſhe replied—She hoped that God would guard her ſweet babes:—As for herſelf, ſhe ſaid, ſhe had drank but a little water, and eat-

* Shaw has made uſe of this idea, in his Ode to the Nightingale.

en a dry cruſt, all that day;—it was well—the ſaid with a grievous ſmile that Providence had ſhaped her appetite—to the means of gratifying it.——An' pleaſe your honour, I bade her be comforted—God only knows—ſaid I—what a turn a battle will take——When an army of troubles are in movement to attack us—it is our duty my dear laſs—ſaid I—to fortify ourſelves in the beſt manner we can;—and if we are attacked—why, then—it is our duty to make the beſt reſiſtance we are able.——I never ſhall recover it—ſaid ſhe, wiping her eyes with her apron, which was white as the ſnow——She was clean, an' pleaſe your honour, amid all her ſorrows.——

Why did he leave her to join the wars!——quoth my uncle Toby, in a tone of feeling regret——

Trim's cheeks were ſuffuſed with bluſhes——

He was kidnapp'd, an' pleaſe your honour.——Then he was murdered, Trim!—quoth my uncle Toby, (wringing his hands.)——

An' pleaſe your honour—ſaid Trim—I think there cannot be grounds enough for making war—when we cannot raiſe troops ſufficient—without ſuch pitiful means.——Every ſoldier, Trim—quoth my uncle Toby—ſhould be a volunteer;—and in raiſing a corps, I would never receive a man into it—but who came into it *ſober*:—A ſoldier ſhould feel what he is going to fight for;—and he ſhould enter the lines with a warm heart—and a ſound conſcience.——

If your honour will give me leave, —quoth Trim—I will repeat the ſtory as I received it—from poor Anna—for that is her name;—I told her mine was Trim.——You look as if you pity me—ſaid ſhe—and I will tell you my ſtory.——An' that I do, and to my ſoul—replied I.——I ſat down with her at the door; the moon ſhone beautifully——I was happy and unhappy, an' pleaſe your honour, at one and the ſame time.——How is that? Trim—quoth my uncle Toby.——

I felt, an' pleaſe your honour,—as if I loved her, and every thing about her; but my heart was wrung at her affliction.——This little piece of ground—ſaid ſhe—was well cultivated; it was the pride of Edward—and the pride of myſelf——it is a ruin now!—the weeds already begin to cover it.——We have been fed by our neighbours, Mr Trim—ſaid ſhe—as well as they could afford it—ever ſince Edward was *ſtolen* from me;——he was beloved by them all;—they feel for his wife and children;——he was good-natured; and the artful took advantage of it;—it was his feeling heart that won mine——I ſaw him hazard his life, to ſave the neſt of a ſparrow——I loved him for it!—and although I was a ſuperior to him in birth and education—(his heart was better than riches, Mr Trim)—I quitted my father's houſe; and we were married.——My father has not ſeen me from that time;—he will not own me—ſaid ſhe, wiping her tears away.——He muſt have a hard heart—ſaid I——

An' ſo he muſt, an' pleaſe your honour——for a man that would not give his child the beſt quarters—although it may have neglected a ſmall part of its duty—deſerves to lye in the open field, without ſtraw to ſleep on—or a tent to cover him.——That is, *if he can ſleep*, Trim—quoth my uncle Toby.——He might lie in the trenches for me—quoth Trim—tho' water cover'd him——He is only fit for a drum-major*, an' pleaſe your honour.

——He would be too cruel for any poſt, Trim—he ſhould be drill'd, and then drumm'd out o' the ranks of ſociety!—quoth my uncle Toby; for he willingly forgets his firſt duty, which is that of humanity.——

* It is part of the duty of this officer—to attend flagellations, and tally the ſtroke[illegible]

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If he will not capitulate with his own fleſh and blood, an' pleaſe your honour—quoth Trim—how dreadful muſt be *his* ſurrender—when death ſummonſes him!——nor his praying, nor his faſting, an' pleaſe your honour, will avail him any thing then.

——Continue the ſtory of Anna, Trim—quoth my uncle Toby——

Trim bow'd and continued——We were ſeated at the door—ſaid Anna—It was a fine ſunſhine morning—one Sunday in laſt July—drinking our milk, and eating our bread and butter:——poor Edward had one child on his knee—and I had the other on mine:—a ſoldier came by——(It was my *dreſs*, an' pleaſe your honour, that made her heart ach ſo, when ſhe firſt ſaw me)——he ſeemed quite fatigued—continued Anna——Edward aſked him to fare with with us—he thanked us—and ſat down and refreſh'd himſelf.——(Twas more than he deſerv'd, an' pleaſe your honour—an' ſo you'll ſay)——He ſtaid with us till the ſun went down;—he kiſſed my poor unfortunates—and ſaid he wiſhed us well——He begged Edward to join him a little way, as he didn't know the country—Edward went with him!——Here, an' pleaſe your honour, ſhe turned almoſt diſtracted, and wept bitterly!—the remembrance of it came ſo ſtrongly acroſs her.—She continued—When duſk came, I prepared our ſupper of radiſhes and cheeſe; and now my heart began to miſgive me——I looked out at this door every minute; every breeze that made the leaves ruſtle—I thought was his ſteps——O! Mr Trim;—ſaid ſhe—I cannot help my deſpair! there did I ſit with my wretched infants!—I was diſtracted—I tore my hair!——and when I received this letter a few days after, I was going to murder theſe dear children, and myſelf!—a ſtorm roſe—I thought God was angry with me, and I prayed forgiveneſs for my wretchedneſs.——Here ſhe felt her pocket, and took out a letter:——it was ſo bliſter'd! and rumpled!—an' pleaſe your honour, it ſeem'd as if it had been drench'd in the rain.——It was her tears, Trim—quoth my uncle Toby.——

Theſe were the words of the letter, an' pleaſe your honour:—

"My dear Anna!

"I have been kidnapp'd by ſerjeant Callous. I pray God to take care of you, and my dear children.——My heart is almoſt broken——I hope I ſhall ſee you again—if not in this life we may meet in the next.——Anna! I love you in my heart—and ſhall till death, wherever I may be——

"Your unfortunate huſband,
though conſtant—
EDWARD."

"There's a great many more been ſerved the ſame as me—We don't know where we're going to be ſent to."——

Trim—quoth my uncle Toby, riſing ſuddenly from his chair—though I had but a ſhilling in the world—this widow, and theſe orphans, ſhould partake it!—I will go with you, Trim, to the very cottage.——It is four miles from us, an' pleaſe your honour—quoth Trim.——If it were fifty, Trim, replied my uncle Toby, I would reach it—tho' I had nothing but my crutch to help me there.——

Kind-hearted Toby!——May the Being who made thee benevolent, make thee happy!—and when thine eyes are cloſed in that ſleep—which is the fate, alike, of every conſtitution—the flowers that would ſpring from thy *grave* ſhall not be kept back for want of moiſture——The tears of the generous and the brave ſhall water it!——

Take care of the twigs—an' pleaſe your honour—ſaid Trim, (at the ſame time puſhing them back with his ſtick, to let my uncle enter the cottage—near the door of which a felled tree was lying.)—Trim followed.

They found Anna feeding her children;——the meal of charity had juſt been left by a grey-headed old man.——

There is a ſomething about ruſtic benevolence, more grateful to my feelings——than the contributions of thouſands toward raiſing an hoſpital. ——How can I account for this?—Is it that in the latter caſe doubt hangs ſo heavy upon my affections, as to retard their motion?——for vanity ſo often uſurps the place of real humanity—that it would puzzle ſagacity herſelf to know *which* of the two were in action.——Perhaps it is that ſimple and natural impulſe of honeſty, with which the ruſtic acts—that tunes my frame to a more pleaſing harmony. ——The generoſity of *poliſhed life*, mingles itſelf with ſuch an infinitude of artful movements, that nature ſeems to diſown it.

Gentle reader!—think not Anna lazy in her grief;——ſhe ſewed for her poor, but kind-hearted neighbours;——the tears of ſorrow and of gratitude often followed her needle. ——When Trim entered,—ſhe immediately remembered him;——You are Mr Trim—ſaid Anna,—who pitied my misfortunes, as I laſt night told you my ſtory.——Yes, Anna! —replied Trim, (with a look of generous ſympathy)—and ſhall, as long as I have a head to remember, and a heart to feel.——Every one who knows your ſtory, Anna—quoth my uncle Toby, (gently taking her by the hand, and alternately patting the cheeks of her children)—every one who knows your ſtory, Anna—— muſt feel for you.——Serjeant Callous—ſaid Anna, (with a look of melancholy certainty)—knew how cruel he was acting,—but he did not feel! ——Feeling has nothing to do with his commiſſion, Anna, ſaid my uncle Toby.——Then he has no duty to perform in this world—quoth Trim ——And I ſhould think, your honour,—we might very well diſpenſe with his poſt.——So do I, Trim—ſaid my uncle Toby.——I did not inform your honour—ſaid Trim—of the letter that Anna received from Flanders.——

Poor Anna trembled——the ſtream of ſorrow was not dried up——ſhe wiped the tear from her cheek;—— another came,—ſhe wiped that away too;: ſtill another ſupplied its place. ——Surely ſuch *perſeverance* argues ſome *right*—real or ſuppoſed.——

She took a letter from her boſom—*that* was not the one!—ſhe kiſſed and lodged it there again.——She then took the other from her pocket, and handed it to Trim.——The corporal, with due military obedience —raiſed his right hand—placing the back of it—ſo as to be rather above parallel with his forehead,—and with his left delivered the letter to my uncle Toby.——

At the time the old man entered—to bring his contribution toward the ſubſiſtence of Anna and her children—Anna was weeping over the fatal letter ſhe had received from Edward.

——There are moments when grief is ſo baſhful,—that ſhe loves—not only to hide her tears—but even the very cauſe of them;——this was one of thoſe moments.——As the old man entered, ſhe haſtily dried her eyes —and as haſtily depoſited the letter in her boſom.

(*To be continued.*)

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PORTUGUESE.

IN deſcribing the manners and cuſtoms of the Portugueſe, moſt travellers make a diſtinction between the northern and ſouthern provinces. The former are reputed induſtrious, candid, and adventurous; the latter are more civil, but leſs ſincere; more diſſimulating, and averſe from labour. All ranks are nice obſervers of ceremonies: in dealing with a merchant or tradeſ-

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man, ſome years ago, it would have been leſs dangerous to fail in payment of a debt than a point of *etiquette*. This oſtentation, however, is much worn off at preſent, by their communication with the northern nations, whom, in oppoſition to every difference in religious ſentiments, they eſteem and imitate.

The manners and cuſtoms of the Jews and Moors, which had taken deep root in the country, are not yet eradicated; many veſtiges are ſtill diſcernible, particularly among the inhabitants of the interior provinces, who have little or no intercourſe with ſtrangers. The deſcendants of the latter are very numerous; they are diſtinguiſhed by the round face, regular features, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, and ſparkling eyes. From theſe people are derived the bull-feaſts, and the cuſtom of ſitting croſs-legged on cuſhions. The jealouſy of the Portugueſe too may be traced to the ſame ſource. The penſive ſolitary manners of the Jews, their love of onions, garlic, and plaintive muſic, ſtill obtain in a few villages.

It is remarked by all the valetudinarians who have reſorted thither of late years, that the people, in general, are averſe from ſociety; which ſome, not thoroughly acquainted with the national character, have erroneouſly attributed to an antipathy to ſtrangers. Whatever ſociety exiſts among the natives of Liſbon, is chiefly confined to the nobility; between whom and the other claſſes, policy, or cuſtom, or a miſtaken idea of true honour, has drawn a line of ſeparation. There are ſome, however, who diſdain to be circumſcribed by ſuch narrow bounds, and are no ſtrangers to the free exerciſe of hoſpitality. On all public occaſions, either at home or abroad, the nobility affect a diſplay of pomp, mixed with gravity; and hence they are reputed vain, preſumptuous, and proud, which gave occaſion to Gratian to remark,

Que ſerian famoſos,
Si non fueſſen famoſos.
How illuſtrious would they be,
If bloated not with vanity.

But the learned Feijó has obſerved, that "all this pompouſneſs is merely the reſult of a ſprightly imagination. The urbanity and politeneſs with which they treat every perſon, are incompatible with that haughty and imperious arrogance attributed to them. They are valuable friends to ſuch as ſolicit their patronage, and have been always eſteemed for acts of benevolence." "For my part," ſays Guevara, in one of his epiſtles, "I think the Portugueſe nobility are cautious in their actions, and pointed in their words."

Among the middling and ſubordinate ranks, the females eſpecially, there is very little intercourſe, except fortuitous meetings in the churches and ſtreets. Every claſs of tradeſmen has a diſtinct oratory, ſupported by the voluntary contributions of their ſociety; here they aſſemble every evening, before ſupper, to chaunt veſpers. They rarely viſit each other's houſes but on particular occaſions, as weddings and chriſtenings; and then they entertain very ſumptuouſly, or rather ſatiate with profuſion.

Jealouſy, and an innate diſpoſition to ſecrecy, are aſſigned as the chief cauſes of this ſeparation. They hold it as a maxim, that he who talks leaſt thinks beſt; and that the moſt perfect man is not he who has moſt good qualities, but feweſt bad ones. Pride might alſo operate, as they wiſh not to ſhow their apartments, no more than their wives and daughters, unleſs they be arrayed in their beſt attire.

Yet, however we may regret the many innocent enjoyments of which the females are thus deprived, their ſecluſion is productive of much domeſtic felicity. Their bland and ſimple manners are not liable to be corrupted, nor their attachments diſſipated by an extenſive communication with the world. The fond huſband, thus ſolaced,

ced, is happy, ſupremely happy, in the ſociety of a virtuous partner, whoſe ſole affection is concentered within the narrow circle of her family.

As to their perſons in general, the women are rather below than above the middle ſtature, but graceful and beautiful. No females are leſs ſtudious of enhancing their attractions by artificial means, or counterfeiting, by paltry arts, the charms that nature has withheld. To the moſt regular features, they add a ſprightly diſpoſition and captivating carriage. The round face, and full red form, are more eſteemed in this country, than the long tapering viſage and thin delicate frame.

The females uſually ſit upon cuſhions; which, among the better ſort, are of crimſon velvet. One of their principal employments is ſpinning flax, for which they ſtill uſe the ſpindle and diſtaff. The women of the province of Minho are ſo celebrated for this branch of induſtry, that formerly it was cuſtomary to conduct the bride to the houſe of her ſpouſe, preceded by a youth carrying a ſpinning apparatus. In the houſes of the moſt reſpectable merchants, traders, and farmers, the female part of the family diſdain not to occupy their time in this manner. Accompliſhments, ſuch as people of very humble circumſtances in England commonly beſtow on their daughters, as dancing, muſic, drawing, and languages, are unknown here, even among ladies of the firſt rank.

Cottons, muſlins, and coloured ſilks, they very rarely wear. A kind of black garment called *mantilha*, over a petticoat of the ſame colour, both of woollen cloth or ſilk, but oftener of the former, is the uſual dreſs, except in Liſbon, where the women wear black ſilk *mantos*; a kind of garment that covers the head and upper part of the body. Cloaks and petticoats of divers colours, made of woollen cloth, fringed with gold lace or ribbands, are worn by the inferior ranks. The country-women, except on Sundays and holidays, ſtill wear the ancient national dreſs—a jacket and petticoat.

With reſpect to the dreſs of the men, it differs not from that of the Engliſh or French, except in one garment, namely, the *capot*, like that of the Spaniards and Italians; and even this, of late years, is much diſuſed, as it has been often known to ſerve for worſe purpoſes than covering a ragged coat. It is an excellent garment, however, for travelling in winter.

To deſcribe the dreſſes of the ſeveral religious orders is foreign to our purpoſe; let it ſuffice, therefore, to obſerve, that the difference in their reſpective habiliements conſiſts more in the colour than in the ſhape.

The intermediate claſs between the nobility and merchants is compoſed of men of ſmall independent property in lands or houſes, derived from their fathers, or purchaſed with the fruit of their own induſtry, in the capacity of merchants or factors, or by their economy while in office under government. Theſe are the *gentlemen* of Portugal. Comparatively ſpeaking, they are few in number, but their virtues are many. Protectors of the poor, benevolent and humane citizens of the world. Men who, while they enlighten the nation by their talents, and purſue its moſt ſubſtantial intereſt, are the moſt ready and able to protect and maintain its rights.

There is one claſs of people here, than whom, perhaps, few nations can produce a more inoffenſive and induſtrious, and, at the ſame time, a more degraded and oppreſſive; theſe are "the pillars of the ſtate," the peaſantry, who are kept in a ſtate of vaſſalage by a band of petty tyrants, aſſuming the title of *fidalgos*.

Among thoſe, to whom this title properly appertains, there are undoubtedly many who have a juſt claim to honour and reſpect; not from the antiquitated immunities of feudal times, but from their perſonal virtues. We entirely ſeparate them from the ignorant,

rant, intolerant wretches, who grind the face of the poor, and depopulate the land.

Indeed, I am informed by a Portugueſe gentleman of very high rank, who ſincerely deplores the wretched ſtate of the peaſantry of his country, that the chief part of their miſeries is owing not to government but to theſe gentry. I know not how to give the reader a juſt idea of them; by privilege they are gentlemen, in manners clowns; beggars in fortune, monarchs in pride. Too contemptible for the notice of the ſovereign, to excite the jealouſy of the nobles they are too weak; but too ſtrong for the peaſantry, from whom they exact adoration. They are to be ſeen in every town, in every village and hamlet, wrapt up to the eyes in capots, brooding over their imaginary importance. The induſtrious huſbandman muſt not addreſs them but on his knees. His fate, and that of his family, are at their mercy. On the moſt trivial pretence, they cite him to the court of the next *camarca*, or ſhire. The wretched farmer, in vain, attempts to juſtify himſelf, and, after exhauſting his reſources to fee lawyers, he is ſure to be caſt at the end of a tedious and vexatious ſuit. His property is then ſeized upon, even to his very implements; and if it be not found ſufficient to anſwer all demands, he is doomed to periſh in a priſon. Many induſtrious families have been thus annihilated; and others, apprehenſive of ſharing the ſame fate, have forſaken their lands, and often the kingdom, to ſeek protection in the colonies.

Beggars are a formidable claſs in this country. Several laws have been enacted from time to time, to diminiſh the number and reſtrain the licentiouſneſs of this vagrant train, but in vain. They ramble about, and infeſt every place, not entreating charity, but demanding it. At night they aſſemble in hordes at the beſt manſion they can find, and having taken up their abode in one of the out-offices, they call for whatever they ſtand in need of, like travellers at an inn; here they claim the privilege of tarrying three days, if agreeable to them.

When a gang of theſe ſturdy fellows meet a decent perſon on the highway, he *muſt* offer them money; and it ſometimes happens, that the amount of the offering is not left to his own diſcretion. Saint Anthony aſſails him on one ſide, Saint Francis on the other; having ſilenced their clamour in behalf of the favourite ſaints, he is next attacked for the honour of the Virgin Mary; and thus they rob him for the love of God.

In the year 1544, a law was made tending to decreaſe the number of beggars with which the kingdom was infeſted. By one article it was ordained, that the lame ſhould learn the trade of a taylor or ſhoemaker. That the maimed, for their ſubſiſtence, ſhould ſerve thoſe who would employ them; and that the blind, in conſideration of their food and raiment, ſhould devote their time to one of the labours of the forge, blowing the bellows.

With reſpect to diverſions, hunting, hawking, and fiſhing, which were formerly practiſed, are now very much diſuſed; indeed, there are but few parts, except in the province of Alentejo, wherein the firſt can be well exerciſed, on account of the mountainous ſurface of the country; beſides, the want of good cattle is another obſtruction; for ſuch is the feebleneſs of the horſes and mules, that they are obliged to employ oxen in drawing all their vehicles of burden.

Billiards, cards, and dice, particularly the two laſt, are the chief amuſement of every claſs. Their only athletic exerciſe is bull-fighting, and fencing with the quarter ſtaff.

From a General View of the State of Portugal, by James Murphy.

ON THE UTILITY OF MEDALS.

THE ſtudy of medals is not of very ancient date: none of the claſſic writers give any account of collections of them; though indeed many little particulars are paſſed without notice by them. In the times of the Greeks, a collection of ſuch coins as then exiſted muſt have been but little regarded, as conſiſting only of thoſe ſtruck by the numerous little ſtates which at that time uſed the Greek characters and language. Hence they would have had an air of domeſtic coinage, and no attention would have been paid to them, however exquiſite their workmanſhip might have been. The little intercourſe at that time carried on between the different provinces alſo, greatly impeded any communication of knowledge to thoſe who wrote hiſtories; ſo that it is no wonder to find any ſmall collections, that might then have exiſted, altogether unnoticed by them.

Almoſt as ſoon as any communication was opened between the Greeks and Romans, the latter treated the arts of the Greeks with all due reſpect and applauſe. Their coins were imitated by the Romans, and preſerved in cabinets by the ſenators among their choiceſt treaſures. Suetonius informs us, that on ſolemn occaſions Auguſtus was accuſtomed to preſent his friends with medals of foreign ſtates and princes, along with other valuable teſtimonies of his friendſhip. In a more advanced period of the Roman empire, however, individuals would undoubtedly form collections of coins peculiar to their own ſtate; for Dr Stukeley, in his Medallic Hiſtory of Caraufius, informs us, that a complete ſeries of ſilver coins was lately found in Britain, containing all the emperors down to Caraufius inclufively. From Pandari we alſo know, that certain Greek coins were ſpecially preſerved by the Romans; and it appears from their code, that ancient gold and ſilver coins were made uſe of inſtead of gems, to which diſtinction thoſe of Sicily were particularly entitled. From the decline of the Roman empire till toward the end of the fifth century, almoſt all branches of literature were involved in darkneſs, and the medallic ſcience among the reſt. While the Chriſtian dominion of Conſtantinople laſted, indeed almoſt all the arts and ſciences may be ſaid to have been kept within its own boundaries, though the Arabs and eaſtern nations had ſome arts and ſciences of their own: but after the deſtruction of the imperial city by the Turks, the Greeks were once more compelled to become fathers to the European ſcience. Even before this time, indeed, ſome veſtiges of a revival of literature had appeared in Italy; "and ſo intimate and neceſſary a connection (ſays Mr Pinkerton) has now the ſtudy of medals with that of ancient erudition, that on the earlieſt appearance of a revival of the latter, the former was alſo diſcloſed."

The firſt among the moderns who began to ſtudy the medallic ſcience was Petrarch. Being deſired by the Emperor Charles IV. to compoſe a book containing the lives of eminent men, and to place him in the liſt, he replied, that he would do ſo whenever the Emperor's life and conduct deſerved it. In conſequence of this converſation, he afterward ſent the Emperor a collection of gold and ſilver coins bearing the repreſentations of eminent men, with an addreſs ſuitable to his former declaration. A collection of coins was made in the next age by Alphonſo king of Arragon; but though this monarch collected all that could be found throughout Italy, we know that there could not have been very many, as the whole were contained in an ivory cabinet, and carried always about with him. A very conſiderable collection was made by Anthony Cardinal St Mark, nephew to Eugene IV. who aſcended the pontifical chair in 1431; and ſoon after the grand muſeum at Florence was

begun by Cosmo de Medici, where a collection of ancient coins and medals had a place among other curiosities. Corvinus king of Hungary, about the same time, formed a noble collection of coins, along with ancient manuscripts, and other valuable relics of antiquity.

Mr Pinkerton considers Agnolo Poliziano, more commonly known by the name of *Angelus Politianus*, as the first writer who adduced medals as vouchers of ancient orthography and customs. He cites different coins of the Medicean collection in his Miscellanea written about the year 1490. By means of a cabinet of medals collected by Maximilian I. Emperor of Germany, Joannes Huttichius was enabled to publish a book of the lives of the emperors, enriched with their portraits, delineated from ancient coins. It is generally supposed that this book, which appeared in 1525, was the first work of the kind; but Labbe, in his *Bibliotheca Nummaria*, mentions another, named *Illustrium Imagines*, by one Andreas Fulvius, printed in 1517, in which most of the portraits seem to be from medals. About the year 1512, also, Guillaume Bude, a French author, had written his treatise *De Asse*, though it was not printed till many years afterward. M. Grollier, treasurer of the French armies in Italy, during part of the sixteenth century, had a great collection of coins of different kinds of medals. After his death, his brass medals were sent to Provence, and were about to be sent into Italy, when the king of France, having got information of the transaction, gave orders to stop them, and purchase the whole at a very high price for his own cabinet of antiquities. M. Grollier had an assortment of gold and silver as well as of brass medals: the cabinet in which they were contained fell two centuries afterward into the hands of M. L'Abbe de Bothelin; and was known to have been that of Grollier from some slips of paper, on which was his usual inscription for his books *Joannis Grollierii, et amicorum.*

Cotemporary with Grollier was Guillaume de Choul, who was likewise a man of rank and fortune. He had a good collection of medals, and published many in his Treatise on the Religion of the ancient Romans in 1557. In the Low Countries we know, from the letters of Erasmus, that the study of medals was begun about the beginning of the sixteenth century. About the middle of that century, Huberizus Goltzius, a printer and engraver, travelled over most countries in Europe searching for coins and medals, in order to publish books concerning them. From one of these works it appears, that there were then in the Low Countries 200 cabinets of medals; 175 in Germany, upwards of 380 in Italy, and 200 in France. It is probable, however, that there are now four times as many in these countries, beside 500 in Britain; but we are not to imagine that all these were grand collections, for of such there are not above a dozen even in Italy: most of those just mentioned were of the class named *caskets* of medals, containing from 100 to 1000 or 2000.

There are few countries, Italy excepted, in which a greater number of coins have been found than in Britain; though we are by no means well acquainted with the time when the study of them commenced. Mr Pinkerton suspects that Cambden was one of the first, if not the very first, British author who produced medals in his works, and who must have had a small collection. Speed's Chronicle, published in the 17th century, was illustrated with coins from Sir Robert Cotton's cabinet. Gorlæus' collection was purchased by Henry prince of Wales, brother to Charles I. to whom he left it at his death. According to Joseph Scaliger, it consisted of 30,000 coins and medals. A collection of 5500 coins was purchased by Archbishop Laud for 600l. and given to the Bod-

lelan library. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Earl-Marshal of England, well known from the Arundelian tables and other antiquities which he imported from Greece and Italy into Britain, had a rich cabinet of medals collected by Daniel Nilum. The Dukes of Buckingham and Hamilton, Sir William Paston, Sir Thomas Fanshaw of Ware-park, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Ralph Sheldon, Esq; Mr Selden, &c. are enumerated by Evelyn as collectors of medals. Charles I. as well as his historian the Earl of Clarendon, were also collectors. The king had a very fine cabinet, which, however, was dissipated and lost during the civil commotions. Oliver Cromwell had a small collection: and the cabinet of Charles II. is mentioned by Vaillant in the preface to his treatise intituled *Numismata Imperatorum*, &c. This branch of magnificence has not been much attended to by succeeding British monarchs; though his present majesty has a very good collection of ancient gold coins.

A great number of fine cabinets have been formed in Britain since the time of Evelyn. About the year 1720 Haym makes mention of those of the Duke of Devonshire, the Earls of Pembroke and Winchelsea, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Andrew Fontaine, Mr Sadler, Mr Abdy, Mr Wren, Mr Chicheley, and Mr Kemp. At present there are many remarkable collections; but that of the late Dr Hunter is deservedly esteemed the most remarkable in Europe, excepting that of the late French king. It was not only formed at a great expence, but with much care and ability; many foreign medals offered to it having been rejected. The other remarkable collections are those of the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Pembroke, Earl Fitzwilliam, formerly the Marquis of Rockingham's, the Hon. Horace Walpole, the Rev. Mr Cracherode, the Rev. Mr Southgate, Mr Townley, Mr R. P. Knight, Mr Edward Knight, Mr Tyson, Mr Barker, Mr Brown, and several others. The museum and universities have also collections; as well as the Advocates library, and several colleges in Scotland.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE DIGESTIVE POWERS OF THE BILE IN ANIMALS.

BY EAGLESFIELD SMITH, M. D. &c. &c.

DURING the beginning of the present war, I attended a man who was troubled with the jaundice, which we thought to proceed from a wound he had received in his liver. His faeces were white; no gall could be discharged by vomiting: his appetite was almost as good as formerly when in health; but his digestion was in a great measure lost: for whatever food he took into his stomach, instead of being digested into wholesome chyle, entered into fermentation, producing great distension of the stomach, headache, and often vomiting. Not succeeding in relieving the patient by the usual means, and as he was declining in his strength daily, I endeavoured, by a temporary method, to relieve him, which was by making him take inwardly the gall of other animals; as it appeared to me that all the symptoms of indigestion proceeded from a want of that fluid finding its way into the stomach.

I therefore gave him half an ounce of the gall of a sheep, recently killed, in two ounces of water: this, drank after a moderate meal, promoted digestion, and seemed to restore the patient, for a while, to his former state of health. To be satisfied of this fact, I repeated the experiment several times, and thereby supported the patient until the obstruction of the gall into the stomach was fortunately removed.

This led me to make the following ex-

experiments, to aſcertain the digeſtive powers of the hepatic ſecretion. . . . It is a generally received opinion, formed on the experiments of the Abbé Spallanzani, Raumeur, and others, that the digeſtion is performed by the ſolvent power of the *gaſtric juice*, a fluid ſecreted from the interior ſurface of the *membranous*; and from the aſophagus of animals with ſtrong muſcular ſtomachs, as in gallenaceous fowls, &c.

Experiment the Firſt.

Having incloſed ſome grains of barley (*bruiſed ſo as to admit of contact with the fluids*) in two tin tubes (*perforated at each end, and with ſmall holes in the middle,*) I faſtened them to the end of a piece of packthread, and thruſt them down the aſophagus of a young cock, ſo as to lie near the entrance of the muſcular ſtomach, but within the cavity of that *viſcus*. I faſtened it by the other end to the beak of the bird, and kept it there for twelve hours, during which time it had increaſed much in its weight, from the abſorption of the aſophageal juice. No digeſtion ſeemed to have taken place, neither was it in any meaſure tinged with gall, as the taſte of the incloſed ſubſtance was entirely inſipid, and had acquired no particular colour.

I think it has been proved, and is a general opinion, that there is little or no ſecretion from the horny ſubſtance which lines the ſtomach in theſe animals; yet we find their food, before it paſſes out of the ſtomach into the inteſtines, to be entirely changed in its conſiſtence and appearance: it becomes a *fluid* of a yellow cineritious colour, and of a bitter taſte. I repeated this experiment on other birds, as turkeys, pigeons, &c.

Experiment the Second.

Having bruiſed two drachms of boiled veal, I incloſed it in a tin tube ſimilar to the former. I thruſt it down the aſophagus of an owl, and faſtened it with a piece of packthread to the beak of the bird, ſo as to prevent its entering into the ſtomach. I kept it there for fourteen hours, during which ſpace it had not loſt any thing of its weight, but had increaſed from the abſorption of the aſophageal juice. It had not acquired any particular taſte, the juice of the aſophagus itſelf being inſipid. I then thruſt it down ſo far as to enter the ſtomach of the bird, but ſo as not to reach the bottom, thereby preventing any contact between the meat and the gall, which generally lies at the bottom of the ſtomach in all animals. After fourteen hours there appeared not the leaſt alteration, nor had it acquired any particular ſmell.

Experiment the Third.

I incloſed two drachms of boiled veal in the ſame tin tube with which I made the former experiment, and thruſt it down the aſophagus of the ſame owl, and allowed it to reach the bottom of the ſtomach. After five hours I pulled it up. I found it had loſt one half of its weight, and the remainder was entirely changed in its conſiſtence, being now of a white colour, and reduced to a kind of pulp, and taſted extremely bitter from being impregnated with the bile. I thruſt this remainder down the throat of the bird a ſecond time. After two hours I pulled it up, and I found the tube quite empty. I have often repeated this experiment, and with the ſame ſucceſs, on owls, crows, and other birds of prey.

Experiment the Fourth.

On ſome ſheep which were going to be killed, I had an opportunity of making the following experiment:—Having bruiſed ſome leaves of vegetables, I incloſed them in tin tubes, perforated at both ends, as well as in their ſides, with ſmall holes. To one ſheep I gave ſix of theſe tubes, and and at different periods of time, ſo that when the animal was killed they might not all have paſſed the pyterus of the laſt ſtomach. After ſeven

hours the animal was killed. I found one tube in the duodenum quite empty; two in the bottom of the fourth ſtomach in the ſame ſtate. One which ſeemed recently to have paſſed the cardia of the fourth ſtomach was ſcarcely changed, having acquired no particular taſte nor ſmell, but had abſorbed much gaſtric juice. The remaining two had not got quite ſo far as the above mentioned; did not ſeem in the leaſt altered, but were a little bruiſed with chewing. I repeated this experiment ſince, and with nearly the ſame effect. The tubes which were in contact with the bile, which is always found in large quantities at the bottom of the laſt ſtomach, were generally found empty, or what remained was reduced to a ſoft greyiſh pulp, and had a very bitter taſte.

Experiment the Fifth.

In order to try whether animals could digeſt their food while their gall-ducts were obſtructed by ligature, I made the following experiments on frogs. Cold-blooded animals ſeemed well adapted to my purpoſe, being moſt tenacious of their living principle, and their interior cavities being leſs ſuſceptible of inflammation when laid open by inciſion. I therefore laid open the abdomen of ſeveral frogs. I then paſſed a ligature round the duct which tranſmits the gall into the duodenum, (in frogs it enters the duodenum) at about a third of an inch from the pylorus of the ſtomach. Having tied the ligatures pretty tight, I then ſewed up the wounds, and allowed them ſome time to recover themſelves. In this ſtate I fed them with inſects, and pieces of earth-worm cut ſmall. Two days after this I opened the ſtomach of two frogs, and found that there was not the leaſt appearance of digeſtion having taken place in the inſects. The abſorbents ſeemed to have acted a little on ſome of the pieces of the earth-worms, but ſo little as ſcarcely to be perceptible. The remaining frogs I fed with the gall of other frogs, which I had killed for the purpoſe. After twelve hours, on opening theſe I found the appearances quite different from the foregoing, as I always found their ſtomachs empty, and nothing remaining but the wings of the inſects, the pieces of earth-worm having entirely diſappeared. I could not obſerve any alteration in regard to the healthineſs of the animals, on which I had performed the operation, "as milk put into their ſtomachs coagulated as in a natural ſtate of that cavity." In this experiment I never failed in ſucceeding during the ſummer, when theſe animals are arrived at their greateſt degree of irritability or life.

Experiment the Sixth.

In order to try the digeſtive powers of the bile when out of the animal, and to compare it with that of the gaſtric juice, I incloſed one drachm of boiled beef (*bruiſed ſo as to expoſe a large ſurface*) in a tin tube, perforated ſimilar to the former. This I immerſed into the gall of a ſheep recently killed, having previouſly diluted it with a ſmall quantity of water, that it might enter the pores of the tube more eaſily. The ſame quantity of beef I immerſed into the juice ſecreted from the æſophagus of gallenaceous fowls; and likewiſe the ſame quantity of beef I immerſed into the fluid ſecreted from the lower part of the æſophagus in crows. Theſe juices I obtained by means of ſponges. They did not appear to have any particular taſte or colour, not being in the ſmalleſt degree mixed with the bile. At the ſame time I immerſed the ſame quantity of beef into water. I kept them fourteen hours in a degree of heat equal to that of the human body; after which time I took them out, when I found that the beef which was immerſed in the gall had loſt one-half of its weight; the remainder being entirely changed in its conſiſtence, it was now become a white pulp, of a ſweetiſh bitter

bitter taſte. Thoſe in the other juices did not appear at all changed, either in weight, colour, or conſiſtence. I often varied this experiment, but always with the ſame effect, as well on vegetables as on fleſh meat.

From the foregoing experiments it appears, that the gall, and not the gaſtric juice, is the principle of digeſtion in animals. I do not deny that animals may live a conſiderable time without the gall finding an entrance into the ſtomach, as is often the caſe in the jaundice. Food after maſtication may be eaſily acted on by the abſorbents, as we find extraneous ſubſtances are when put into any cavity of the human body. An animal may be ſupported for weeks by clyſter. Gall as a ſtomatick had been long in uſe in France and Italy, and was found of great uſe to people with weak ſtomachs; and I have frequently given it to people who were troubled with uneaſineſs after a full meal, and never failed in relieving the patient. But it ſeems to have fallen out of uſe through principles of delicacy; but ſurely no better can ſupply its place with equal effect. In ſome leſs civilized nations, and where much animal food is uſed, gall is reckoned a luxury. (See "*Lobo's Voyage to Abiſſinia.*") The liver is the largeſt viſcus in the body of moſt animals; and no ſufficiently material uſe has been aſcribed to its ſecretion. We know of no animal which wants the liver; and in ſome voracious fiſhes it diſcharges its fluid immediately into the cavity of the ſtomach. Beſides, we never find that digeſtion has taken place in any animal until the food has found its way to the bottom of the ſtomach, when it meets with the bile. This is not only ſeen in men and other animals, which feed on fleſh meat; but, in the ſtomachs of calves, the coagulum of milk is only digeſted in proportion as it becomes mixed with the bile in the laſt ſtomach or duodenum. In ſerpents and ſome fiſhes which ſwallow their food whole, it is little altered, except in that part which lies contiguous to the bottom of their ſtomachs; and, on examining the ſtomachs of theſe animals, we do not find any difference, in regard to the ſurface, either of the upper or lower ends. On preſſure, the tranſuding liquor appears to be the ſame in every part: *a colourleſs inſipid fluid.* Gall has a great power of aſſimulating animal oils with water, and has been much uſed by dyers to take the greaſe out of their wool before the colouring matter is applied; and it is by this ſame power of aſſimulation that I conceive it aſſiſts digeſtion.

On examining the experiments of Spalienzani and Mr J. Hunter, I do not find any experiment which militates againſt this concluſion; which, if proved, would certainly be of the greateſt benefit to ſociety.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE NATURE AND FORMATION OF VEGETABLE EARTH, OR SOIL.

BY MR SMITH.

BY Vegetable Soil we mean that which forms a covering to moſt parts of the globe, and in which all vegetables grow, multiply, and are nouriſhed: it is itſelf totally formed of decayed animal and vegetable ſubſtances; it is of different colours in different places, according to the different ſubſtances which have grown and decayed upon it. When it is pure it is capable of being burnt, and in Scotland it is the fuel moſt generally uſed, and goes under the name of peat. It is of different depths in different places, from one inch to between twenty and thirty feet. When examined minutely, we find it compoſed of ſmall pieces of decayed vegetables; and even pit-

coal

coal itſelf appears to be formed by vegetable matter, decompoſed under particular circumſtances. On examining ſome pieces of coal, we often perceive the appearance of ligneous particles; but the true proceſs through which the wood muſt have gone before it aſſumed this foſſil ſhape, we cannot determine. We find Oak, which has long been buried under ground, aſſume the hardneſs of coal; this is often dug out of the moſſes in Scotland, where it goes by the name of black oak. I have ſeen ſome of thoſe oak ſtakes which were found in laying the foundation of a bridge over the Thames, and which are ſaid to have been drove in there by Julius Cæſar, to have aſſumed the brittleneſs and hardneſs of coal. The quick increaſe of vegetable earth is ſurpriſing in many places; particularly near Dumfries, there is a place called Lochermoſs, which evidently appears to have been an arm of the ſea, from boats and anchors having been dug up there by the common people. Coins have likewiſe been found in it, twenty or thirty feet below the ſurface of the vegetable ſoil; ſome of which denote the days of Agricola. The bottom of this moſs is totally compoſed of ſea ſand: I have ſeen large oak and pine trees dug out of it in a high ſtate of preſervation, and had the appearance of wood newly cut; but the pine ſeemed to contain more roſin than the pine which grows in our climate, and ſplinters of it are uſed by the common people as torches: nuts are likewiſe found in theſe moſſes in a high ſtate of preſervation. It is a curious fact that in whatever part of theſe mooriſh grounds, provided that the ſurface be dry, we lay down limeſtone or other calcareous earth, the common production, which is heath, will be deſtroyed, and *white clover* ſpring up in its place, although there was not a grain of white clover within many miles of the ſpot. The knowledge of this might be a valuable acquirement to philoſophers, who maintain the theory of the ſpontaneous generation of vegetables and animalcule. The fact is ſo well known in this country, that the farmer has only to lime his land, and it produces abundance of this plant, which is an excellent paſture for his cattle. I will now attempt to prove by experiment, that both vegetables and animals add to the ſoil, inſtead of diminiſhing it; or that the vegetable mould affords little more than a vehicle to the pabulum or feed of plants; as I ſhall endeavour to prove that nature, by a certain regular proceſs, is capable of turning both air and water into earth, and thereby muſt increaſe the magnitude of our Globe.

Experiment the Firſt.

I expoſed a quantity of earth or ſoil in a furnace, where I kept it in a red heat for nearly twelve hours. I put it into a large garden pot, and having ſufficiently watered it for vegetation, I planted in it three tree mallows: the mallows in all, when planted, weighed twenty-two grains. I kept them there for four months in the ſummer ſeaſon, during which time they grew and flouriſhed; at the end of which period I took them up and dried them carefully. On weighing them I found them to be above one pound and a half. I took the earth which was in the pot, and kept it twelve hours in a furnace as before, and on weighing it I found it had only loſt *one quarter of an ounce*, which might be loſt in making the experiment. By this we ſee that the earth muſt have gained conſiderably in its weight during this ſhort period. From this we ſee that plants are able to convert water into vegetable earth. Since I made this experiment I find that it was made by *Hales* on a willow, which increaſed in five years ſo much as to weigh fifty pounds, without the diminution of the earth in which

which it grew. We are led to conjecture, from the experiment, that moſt of the vegetable earth of this globe is, by the powers of vegetation, formed from air, water, and light, and we find the increaſe to be very great. The next queſtion that occured to me was, whether vegetables had the power of converting water into earth, or whether or not the water only acted as a ſtimulus to the plants, ſo as to cauſe an increaſe of their parts, without being of itſelf much diminiſhed in proportion to the increaſe of the plant, in the ſame manner as an acid ſtimulates the mouth to ſecrete ſaliva, without any part of the acid entering into the compoſition of the ſaliva: but that water is diminiſhed by the growth of plants, appears probable: for when a plant has abſorbed water, it attracts the hydrogene from it, which forms the inflammable principle, and throws off the oxigene, and in this mode they purify the air. As the animal and what is called the vegetable life is the ſame in their manner of increaſe and growth, I was led to make the following experiment to inveſtigate the ſubject.

Experiment the Second.

I took two pieces of muſcular fleſh of equal weight and nearly of the ſame ſhape, that when evaporation took place they might have equal ſurfaces expoſed to the air. I then fixed them to a piece of wood, which I took care to balance juſtly. On one piece of the muſcular fleſh I put a number of the eggs of the common fleſh fly. During the ſpace of three days the meat kept an equilibrium; but on the fourth, the one on which I put the eggs preponderated very conſiderably: on the fifth more, and more during the increaſe of the maggots, and till all the fleſh was deſtroyed, which was in about eight or nine days. This ſhews that animals poſſeſs a power of attracting ſomething from the air, and that they increaſe, or give more to the earth, than they take away from it; that is, they convert ſome ſpecies of air, perhaps azotic, into a ſolid earthy ſubſtance. On collecting and weighing the maggots, their weight amounted to as much as the fleſh meat on which they lived, while on the other hand, the piece of meat on which no eggs were placed had loſt one quarter of its weight by evaporation, or decompoſition by incipient putrefaction taking place. By theſe experiments it evidently appears that animals as well as plants draw ſomething from the air, which by ſome unknown power they convert into a ſolid maſs: and that not above one half of the water which they abſorb is converted into a vegetable or animal ſubſtance; but that the water operates as a ſtimulus, exciting their organized particles into action. This was evidently the caſe in the laſt experiment, for the maggots were three days in hatching, during which time a conſiderable evaporation took place from the ſurface of the meat; yet notwithſtanding this, they were found equal in weight to the original ſubſtance on which they had been fed. It therefore appears, that water and heat are the principle agents in nature, in growth, generation, and multiplication, both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. A curious inſtance of this occurs in a boy who was ſtarved down for a horſe race: the night before the race he was weighed, after which they gave him a beef ſteak and a moderate glaſs of wine; but to their great aſtoniſhment, when he was weighed in the morning, they found he had gained half a ſtone in weight: Did not this wine and biſcuit act as ſtimulus in exciting the particles to action, which was the cauſe of abſorption of ſomething from the air? People are known to grow fat upon nothing but ſtrong beer: the coal heavers about London are a good example of this, they are generally robuſt, and few of them are great eaters, generally living upon porter: Is not this to

be

be assigned to the effect of its stimulating quality, as in the former case? From the above it appears that animals and vegetables have a power of creating and increasing earth, and that they add every year a strata of earth to our globe, both calcareous, argillaceous, and vegetable. And it is a probable conjecture, that the same power which at present increases it, is the power by which it was first formed, that is, the *principle of Life!*

E. S. J.

THE HISTORY OF KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, AND TASTE IN GREAT BRITAIN,

DURING THE COMMONWEALTH AND USURPATION OF CROMWELL.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 90.

PERHAPS one of the soundest and best informed politicians of the republican party was Sir Henry Vane; but his life was too active to admit of his engaging deeply in speculative disquisitions; and the writings of his which remain to posterity, are chiefly speeches or pamphlets composed upon particular occasions; but even these contain matter from which there are few statesman who may derive no information. The following short character of this great man, by Mrs Macaulay, is written with a degree of spirit and energy which few historians can equal.

'Among the foremost rank of these heroic characters stands Sir Henry Vane; whose honesty was too pure to be corrupted by the rigour of persecution, or the emoluments of office, and the enjoyment of power; whose judgment was too sound to be depraved by that high enthusiasm in religion into which a fine imagination is so apt to deviate, when, in contemplating divine subjects, it ranges beyond the bounds of human knowledge and experience; whose resolution was so philosophical, as, in the fullness of his martyrdom, to conquer the almost irresistible influence of natural timidity, and whose abilities were so eminent as, when reduced to the state of a prisoner, to give terror to a powerful government.'

Mr Hume has affected to speak with disrespect of the political writings of Milton; and we suspect, in this instance, as in many others, he hastily condemns what he has never read. From our own knowledge we can affirm, that, in many passages of his controversial writings, the spirit and fancy of the author of Paradise Lost may be discovered; and the whole of them are written with acuteness and energy. His Discourse on the Liberty of the Press is a very fine composition.—There is somewhat of the pedantry of the age in his style; and his periods, like those of Clarendon, are frequently too long. His arguments, however, are solid and well arranged; and there is the same richness and copiousness in his diction in prose, that is so eminently conspicuous in his poetical compositions. It is not true, moreover, as Mr Hume insinuates, that Milton was but little regarded during the prevalence of his own party; on the contrary, the circumstance related by Whitlocke, and to which he refers, is calculated to evince the particular respect in which he was held. The state paper which was to be translated into Latin, required particular accuracy; and though Milton, on account of his blindness, had retired from public business, it could be trusted in no other hands but his: and the negotiation with Sweden was actually delayed to afford him time to perform his task.

After the names of Vane and of Milton, it may appear an anti climax to mention that of Colonel John Lilburn; yet this eventful period scarcely offers to our observation a character more extraordinary, or a writer more

voluminous. To run through his history, from the unjuſt and cruel ſentence which was inflicted on him by the ſtar-chamber, on his breach with the uſurper Cromwell, would be to read the hiſtory of the times at large; for there was ſcarcely an event of any importance in which he was not concerned. To enumerate the pamphlets which he publiſhed, would now be impoſſible: ſuffice it to ſay, that they were moſtly written on the ſpur of the occaſion; and though no writer was ever more in favour with the populace, they are now deſervedly, we believe, conſigned to oblivion. He diſobliged all parties; and, after a life of perſecution, embraced the Quaker perſuaſion; in which he died, affording a proof that good principles can reduce to a peaceable diſpoſition the moſt unquiet ſpirit, and that real piety can inſure more of real happineſs, than the full indulgence of the boldeſt projects of ambition. Mrs Macaulay ſeems to conſider Lilburn as a man who, in all his conduct, was actuated by honeſt motives.

Of the political writers on the oppoſite ſide, the firſt place is undoubtedly due to Dr John Gauden, afterward biſhop of Exeter. His firſt appearance in public was on the ſide of the parliament: He took the ſolemn league and covenant, conformed to the ordinances for the diſuſe of the liturgy, and was appointed one of the aſſembly of divines:—but here he ſtopped;—for when the parliament and army, or rather the latter, proceeded to the trial of the king, he publiſhed "The Religious and Loyal Proteſtation of John Gauden, D. D." againſt that proceeding; and, after the king's death, he wrote a moſt daring piece, which he called, "A Juſt Invective againſt thoſe of the Army, and their Abettors, who murdered king Charles the Firſt;" but to the credit of the doctor's *prudence* at leaſt, this was not publiſhed till after the Reſtoration. During the king's impriſonment, however, he committed to the preſs his celebrated pamphlet entituled Εικων Βασιλικη, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majeſty in his Solitude and Sufferings;" which, however, did not appear till after the execution of the ill-fated Charles.

The only argument that Mr Hume has advanced for his favourite opinion that it was written by the king, is, that the ſtyle more reſembles the known productions of that monarch, than the highly figurative and inflated ſtyle of Gauden. Againſt this preſumption we have the aſſertion of Dr Gauden himſelf, and the claims to preferment which he founded on being the author of this piece. We have a certificate prefixed to the latter editions of Milton's Εικονοκλαστης, under the hand of Lord Angleſey, in which that noble Lord poſitively aſſerts, that, upon ſhewing to King Charles the Second and the Duke of York a MS. of the work, wherein were ſome alterations in the late king's hand, they ſolemnly aſſured him, that "it was none of the ſaid king's compiling, but made by Dr Gauden, Biſhop of Exeter;" and this teſtimony was afterward confirmed to Biſhop Burnet by the Duke of York himſelf. Added to theſe poſitive teſtimonies, we have the negative proof that no evidence ever was found that could poſitively aſſert it to be the king's writing; and yet it is not eaſy to imagine that he could have been ſo employed without the privity of ſome perſon or other. And the ſilence of Lord Clarendon, who certainly would not have omitted to inſiſt on a circumſtance ſo much to the credit of his maſter, is a ſtrong preſumption in Dr Gauden's favour. With reſpect to the ſuppoſed analogy to the ſtyle of the king, every man who is accuſtomed to compoſition, muſt know that it is not impoſſible for a writer of a luxuriant fancy to chaſten and curb his imagination, and occaſionally to adopt a ſtyle leſs ornamented than uſual. Nothing indeed is more certain,

than that the moſt vigorous genius can ſeldom produce highly figurative compoſition without a conſiderable effort.

Though Dr Gauden lived quietly, and enjoyed his preferments under the commonwealth and the uſurpation, yet he ſtill occaſionally employed his pen in favour of the rights of the church; and, in 1659, publiſhed his Ἐικὼν Ἀκίνητος, a work which bears no ſlight reſemblance to the Εἰκὼν Βασιλική.

The reputation of the author of Εἰκὼν Βασιλική is at leaſt equalled by that of the author of the no leſs celebrated pamphlet entitled, "Killing no Murder;" the deſign of which was to prove, that to aſſaſſinate a public offender, who, by his ſucceſsful crimes, had ſet himſelf above the reach of law and juſtice, was not ſinful but meritorious; and the effect which it wrought upon the mind of Cromwell himſelf, was not leſs extraordinary than that which it had upon the public at large. Not only the uſurper's apprehenſions were excited, but even his remorſe, by the ſtrong picture which it exhibited of his crimes; and from the time of its publication he fell into a ſtate of deſpondency, which ended only with his life. The public voice has long given the credit of this pamphlet to to Colonel Titus; but, according to Lord Clarendon, Colonel Sexby, one of the levelling party, who had formerly been an intimate of Cromwell, aſſerted that he was the author; and it is a remarkable fact, that Sexby ſoon after died in the Tower, as is ſuppoſed, by poiſon. If, indeed, we conſider the abject and ſlaviſh principles which were held by moſt of the cavalier party at this period, we ſhall not eaſily conceive how ſuch fervid ſentiments of liberty as the pamphlet contains, ſhould proceed from any of the partizans of Charles. The picture which the author draws of the torpor and venality in which the people of England were ſunk at this period, is ſtriking; and we believe it juſt.—'Can any man,' ſays this ſpirited writer, 'with patience think upon what we have profeſſed, when he ſees what we wildly do and tamely ſuffer? What have we of nobility among us but the name, the luxury, and the vices of it? As for our miniſters, what have they, or indeed deſire they, of their calling, but the tythes? How do theſe horrid prevaricators ſearch for diſtinctions to piece contrary oaths? How do they rake the ſcriptures for flatteries, and impudently apply them to his monſtrous highneſs? What is the city but a great tame beaſt, who eats and carries, and cares not who rides it? What is the thing called a parliament but a mock, compoſed of a people who are only ſuffered to ſit there becauſe they are known to have no virtue, after the excluſion of all others who were ſuſpected to have any? What are they but pimps of tyranny, who are only employed to draw in the people to proſtitute their liberty? What will not the army fight for? —What will they not fight againſt! What are they but janiſſaries, ſlaves themſelves, and making all others ſo? What are the people in general but knaves, fools, and principled for eaſe, vice, and ſlavery? This is our temper; this tyranny hath brought us to already, and if it continues, the little virtue which is yet left to ſtock the nation muſt extinguiſh, and then his highneſs has completed his work of reformation; and the truth is, till then his highneſs cannot be ſecure. He muſt not endure virtue, for that will not endure him.'

We inſert this extract, becauſe few of our readers, we believe, can have had an opportunity of peruſing the pamphlet itſelf.

The age of which we are treating afforded a noble ſubject for hiſtory; and there never was an age of which the political tranſactions are better known. The hiſtory of Lord Clarendon will be read by every perſon who wiſhes to acquire a profound knowledge of the character, politics, habits, and

and ſentiments of theſe times; and, on the whole, it is not unfairly characteriſed by Mr Hume.—"His ſtyle," ſays that author, "is prolix and redundant, and ſuffocates us by the length of its periods: but it diſcovers imagination and ſentiment, and pleaſes us at the ſame time that we diſapprove of it. He is more partial in appearance than in reality: for he ſeems perpetually anxious to apologiſe for the king; but his apologies are often well-grounded. He is leſs partial in his relation of facts, than in his account of characters: he was too honeſt a man to falſify the former; his affections were eaſily capable, unknown to himſelf, of diſguiſing the latter. An air of probity and goodneſs runs through the whole work; as theſe qualities did in reality embelliſh the whole life of the author. He died in 1674, aged ſixty ſix."

(*To be continued.*)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

FAST DAY SERMONS.

SIR,

Edinburgh, March 20. 1798.

BEING highly pleaſed with ſome diſcourſes which I heard on the 8th curt. the day appointed for a general faſt in this country, in order to prevent them from ſlipping altogether out of my mind, I ſat down and put together ſome of the principal thoughts, and as nearly in the words I heard as my memory enabled me. Upon looking them over, I think they may be a good article for your miſcellany; the ſubject is highly intereſting to every perſon in the country. If you are of the ſame opinion, pleaſe give them a place in your next number.

I am, &c. E. D.

"IT was ſaid of old, that righteouſneſs exalteth a nation; and that vice is not only a reproach, but a depreſſion to any people."

In order to be great, then, a nation muſt be *righteous*: the individuals which compoſe it muſt be induſtrious, ſober minded, and religious; the community muſt be public-ſpirited, generous, and virtuous; not luxurious, not effeminate, not licentious. It is very ſtrange that modern philoſophers, in forming a virtuous character and a good citizen, ſhould leave *Religion* out of their catalogue of virtues. Religion, as has juſtly been obſerved, is the diſtinguiſhing quality of our nature, and is one of the ſtrongeſt features that marks the human character. As it is our diſtinguiſhing quality, ſo it poſſeſſes ſuch extenſive influence, that it has given riſe to more revolutions in human ſociety, and to *more changes in human manners, than any one cauſe whatever.* View mankind in every ſituation, from the earlieſt ſtate of barbarity down through all the ſucceſſive periods of civilization, and they will be found influenced ſtrongly by the awe of ſuperior ſpirits, or the dread of infernal fiends. In the heathen world, where mankind had no divine revelation, but followed the impulſe of nature alone, *religion* was ever the baſis of the civil government. Among all claſſes of men, the ſacrifices, the ceremonies, and the worſhip of the gods, were held in the higheſt reverence. It is indeed poſſible to ſhake off the reverence, but not the dread, of a Deity. Amid the gay circle of his companions, in the hour of riot and diſſipation, the fool may ſay in his heart, that there is no God; but his conſcience will meet him when he is alone, and tell him that he is a liar. How diſmal muſt his ſituation be, who, though a ſubject of the divine government, muſt look upon himſelf as acting ſo as to counteract the decrees of God, and to defeat the deſigns of eternal Providence; to maintain a ſtate of enmity and war with his Creator, and to aſſociate with infernal ſpirits. There is no vice but what tends to make a man contemptible and

odious to fociety. Bad as the world is, however corrupted men may be in their lives, their moral feelings are juft and right; fo deeply rooted in the mind is the eternal difference between good and evil, that, by the very frame of our natures, we abhor wickednefs in others, though we may excufe it in ourfelves. Attentive obfervation will alfo convince us, that the vice of the individual is, in general, punifhed: The drunkard expofes himfelf to derifion, falls into follies which cover his fober hours with fhame, or renders himfelf unfit for bufinefs: The mifer is doomed to the double curfe of hoarding and guarding: The liar is univerfally odious: Fraud and dishonefty mar a man's fortune, ruin his reputation, and hinder his fuccefs in life. The atheift will never conciliate the love and regard of man, by fhewing that he does not poffefs the fear of God. So much with regard to private virtue. But fome of thefe philofophers tell us, that they have not gone fo far; that they do acknowledge a fuperior being. What is this divinity of theirs? At beft, he may be the object of wonder, like every thing great and incomprehenfible, but not of worfhip as the moral governor of the univerfe. No relation fubfifts between man and this Deity that can warm the heart. The hopes are at an end which reft on our belief of the immortality of the foul, and on the encouragement which religion holds forth to believe, that improvement of the mind in this life by the exercife of wifdom and of virtuous difpofitions, is but the beginning of an endlefs progrefs in all that can give delight to a virtuous mind. But the intereft of the community are alfo deeply concerned here. All lawgivers, in all ages, have thought fo, and made it their object to cultivate juftice and temperance, fortitude and induftry, conficious that public virtue is the fource of private happinefs. Philofophers and moraliffs have been of the fame opinion, and have taught, with one conftent, that the good morals of a people are the ftability of the government, and the [illegible] and experience have confirmed the truth of thefe fpeculations. In whatever page the hiftory of the moft renowned nations that have made a figure in the world, we fhall find that they role to greatnefs by virtue, and from corruption funk through vice; that they changed dominion by their temperance and purity of manners, and a ftrict regard to religion; and when they grew diffolute, corrupted, and profligate, they became ftaves to their paffions, whom they were no longer worthy to govern. There is another reflection which will have great weight on every confiderate and virtuous mind. It muft be confeffed that though generally, yet not always, do we fee the wickednefs and folly of the individual marked with vengeance and punifhment; were this the cafe, a future ftate of retribution might be called in queftion; but the crimes of a nation or of a people are in a different fituation. The hiftory of every community, if narrowly examined, will fhew, that public fins, or the iniquities of a people, have been followed almoft with the punifhment of that people as a community, or as a nation. The general truth, that punifhment follows tranfgreffion, as the fhadow the fubftance, alfo holds in this cafe; and feeing that man is not accountable but as an individual, the juftice of the Governor of the world appears manifeft in punifhing national tranfgreffions with national calamities in the prefent world. Let the infidel and the profane, then, confider, that they are not only enemies to themfelves, and to their God, but traitors, the worft of traitors, to their country. Public depravity thus paves the way for public ruin. When the health and vigour of the political conftitution is broken, it is haftening to its decline. When internal fymptoms of weaknefs appear, the leaft ex-

ternal

ternal violence will accomplish its diffolution. How pleafant the confideration to a good mind, that the natural effects of religion, or the immediate effects of the power of God's moral government of the univerfe, coincide, in every circumftance of fituation, difpofition, and conduct, with thofe that are moft productive of enjoyment, even in this life, in focial life! Univerfal improvements in the pleafures of fociety are, in fact, improvements of man's rational nature, and fo many ftrong and true proofs of that perfection which our own confciences tell us we are capable of, and which religion encourages us to hope for in another ftate of being. "Her ways are ways of pleafantnefs, and all her paths are peace." Befides the natural tendency of virtue to make nations great and happy, if we have juft notions of Divine Providence, if we believe that the perfections of God are at all concerned in human affairs, virtuous nations will be his peculiar care, and be under his immediate protection: He will counfel their counfellors, cover their armies in the day of battle, and crown them with victory and peace. How great and indifcreetly the duty, then, which we owe to ourfelves, to our families, to fociety, and to our country, to obferve the rules of religion, which command what is lovely, pure, and of good report, which only enjoin what tends to make men peaceable, gentle, humane, merciful, benevolent, and happy; for, as we have feen, in order to be good members of fociety, and *true patriots*, we muft be virtuous men.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 90.

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE, OR MEARNS.

THIS fhire is of a triangular form; its greateft length is about 30, and its extreme breadth 20 miles. It is bounded on the fouth and fouth-weft by the county of Angus; on the north and north-weft by Aberdeenfhire; and on the eaft and fouth-eaft by the Britifh ocean. A part of the Grampian hills run through this county from fouth-weft to north-eaft; from their bafe in the parifh of Fordun, there extends a wide and fertile plain called the *Howe of the Mearns*. It reaches to Maryfkirk, and forms a part of Strathmore, a tract which is extremely flat and fertile. The fea coaft is, on the whole, flat, rifing inwards to ridges and hills. The fhore is bold and rocky, having no harbours of confequence; the fea ports of Bervie and Stonehaven fcarcely deferving the name. The moft confiderable rivers are the North Efk, which divides the county from Angus, the Cowie, the Carron, and the Bervie. For the laft 20 years, agriculture has been much attended to in this county, and has changed the appearance of it much. A number of gentlemens' feats, fuch as Blackhall, the feat of Mr Ruffel; that of Lord Adam Gordon, on his lands of Wotton: the manfion-houfes of Lauriefton and Urie ferve to adorn this county.

ECCLESGRAIG, or ST CYRUS, fituated at the fouthern extremity of this county, meafures 5 miles from eaft to weft, and 3 from north to fouth. The road from Montrofe to Aberdeen runs through it. The furface is varied by gradual rifings and declivities. The foil, in general, is wet and clayey. It is watered by the North Efk, which feparates it from Montrofe. There are feveral remarkable dens and cafcades in this parifh, worth viiiting. There is fine lime-ftone here, but no coal. The Caftle of the *Kame of Mathers*, once the refidence of the Barclays, and a place of great ftrength, is now all in ruins. The Caftles of Lauriflon and Murphy, once of confiderable note, alfo ftand in this parifh.

BENHOLME is nearly a fquare of 3 Englifh miles, bounded on the eaft by the German ocean, and containing

1560 inhabitants. The ſoil upon the ſhore is light and gravelly; farther upward it becomes deep and loamy; but the want of planting gives the whole a bleak and naked appearance. The chief trade conſiſts in exporting grain, and importing coals and lime. Benholme Caſtle, a ſquare tower, is ſtill kept in repair, though not inhabited.

Bervie, or Inverbervie, is about 2 miles long, and ſomewhat more than 1 broad, and contains 1200 inhabitants. Of 1600 acres, one half only is arable. Bervie water is the only river in the parith. The only proprietors are Viſcount Arbuthnot and Mr Barclay of Urie. Bervie is the only royal burgh in the county. It got its charter from King David, who, in the 1342, was forced into this port by ſtreſs of weather in his return from England.

Arbuthnot. The greateſt extent of this parith is 6, and breadth about 3 miles; the number of inhabitants is 1640. The ſurface is unequal, preſenting two ridges with valleys betwixt them. In one of theſe valleys runs the river Bervie, the ſcenery of whoſe banks is highly pictureſque and beautiful. The manſions of Arbuthnot and Allardyce add to the richneſs of the proſpect. In the ſouth quarter, the ſoil is a ſtrong clay; in the north, where the ground riſes, the ſoil is light and dry. A rock here yields beautiful pebbles, and ſome green jaſper of a fine poliſh is occaſionally met with. Some chalybeate ſprings indicate the preſence of iron, but none has been diſcovered. Dr Arbuthnot, the companion of Pope and Swift, and phyſician to Queen Anne, was a native of this parith.

Dunnottar is of a triangular form, whoſe ſides meaſure about 4 miles, containing nearly 2000 inhabitants. The ſtrath called the *How*, or Hollow of the Mearns, begins here, and, running through the parith, divides it nearly into two equal parts. The ſurface is generally uneven, but there are no riſings that deſerve the name of a hill, except the Grampians, which are the boundary on the weſt. There is a ſort of gradation in the nature of the ſoil: On the coaſt it is light and ſandy, gradually tending to loam inwards; in the middle it is wet and moſſy; towards the weſt it is gravelly and moorith. Carron is the only ſtream that deſerves to be named. The coaſt is bold and rocky, formed chiefly of a coarſe plumb-pudding ſtone, which is hard and durable. At the mouth of the river Carron, ſtands the ſea-port of Stonehive or Stonehaven. The harbour is well ſheltered, and has a great depth of water at all times; but there is little or no trade. Of late improvements go on rapidly; ground lets from 8s. to 40s. per acre, the whole yielding about 2100l. annually. Dunnottar Caſtle, the property of Mr Keith of Ravelſton, is of great antiquity, and forms one of the moſt majeſtic ruins in Scotland. The rock upon which it ſtands is of ſeveral acres extent, level at the top, and, excepting a ſmall neck, is completely ſeparated from the land by a very deep chaſm. It was the ſeat of the Marſchall family, and was famous at the time of the conteſt between Bruce and Baliol. Before the uſe of fire-arms it was conſidered as almoſt impregnable, and was uſed for the depoſit of the regalia of Scotland, to preſerve them from the Engliſh army in 1651.

Fetteresso is about 5 miles long, and 6 broad, containing nearly 3300 inhabitants. Of 25,000 acres, the contents of this parith, one-third are arable, the reſt moor or moſs. The richeſt part lies between the rivers Cowie and Carron. Improvements in agriculture go on with ſpirit, after the example of Mr Barclay of Urie. The coaſt is bold and rocky. Near Stonehaven the remains of Thane's Caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen.

Kinneff extends along the ſea coaſt about 5 miles, and contains 1000 per-

perſons. The ſoil along the coaſt is rich, producing grain of all kinds. Inward it riſes to hills, which are in general covered with heath. The ſhore is bold and rocky, compoſed moſtly of a mixed ſtone, a coarſe plumb-pudding ſtone. The late Mr Barclay of Urie, a conſiderable proprietor here, deſerves to be mentioned as one of the firſt ſyſtematic improvers, and one of the moſt benevolent and public ſpirited gentlemen in this part of Scotland.

Mary culter is of an oblong form, 6 miles in length and 2 in breadth, extending from the river Dee to the Grampian mountains. The number of inhabitants is 630. In general it is rugged and ſtony, but the ſoil on the banks of the river is light and productive; the whole yields about 1000l. Sterling yearly. The knitting of worſted ſtockings is a conſiderable part of the employment of the women.

Nigg. This pariſh forms the north-eaſt corner of the county, and is a ſort of peninſula, conſiſting of about 3375 acres. It contains about 1100 inhabitants. The Dee, a clear rapid ſtream, well ſtored with ſalmon, falls into the ſea here. The ſhore is bold and rocky. Being deſtitute of wood, the face of the country is naked.

Durris is an oblong ſquare, 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, containing nearly 650 inhabitants. Part of the Grampian hills run along the ſouth ſide of the pariſh. The grounds on the banks of the Dee are pretty level, and a light ſoil. *Cairn Monearn*, the higheſt hill, is about 1200 feet above the level of the ſea.

Strachan meaſures 11 miles in length, and comprehends about 40,200 acres Engliſh, of which only one-fiftieth part is arable. The number of inhabitants is 700. Situated on the north ſide of the Grampian mountains, it is bleak and cold. Mountbattack, the higheſt hill, is 1150 feet above the level of the ſea, and is uſed as a land-mark.

Banchory Farnan contains about 15,000 Scots acres, and yields 2000l. Sterling of rent. The number of inhabitants is 1300. There is a great deal of muir and hilly ground in this pariſh. The ſpirit of agricultural improvement has not reached this quarter; the ſame plans have been followed for near a century paſt, and this although there be plenty of lime-ſtone on both ſides of the Dee.

Garvock meaſures about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and contains about 460 inhabitants. About one-third only is arable. Situated at the top of the vale called the How of the Mearns, it is chiefly high ground covered with heath and whins; the whole yields about L. 1000 Sterling of rent yearly.

Fordoun is of conſiderable extent, being from eaſt to weſt 10, and from north to ſouth about 7 miles; it contains 2250 inhabitants. Comprehending part of the *How* of the Mearns, and part of the valley of Strathmore, it is here flat and fertile, the ſoil being a deep clay. It riſes to the north, terminating in the Grampian hills, which are the boundary. About one half may be conſidered arable, the whole producing between 3000l. and 4000l. Sterling annually. In the weſt of the pariſh, the veſtiges of a Roman camp may be traced, where urns, and different utenſils of Roman fabric are occaſionally dug up; and the ruins of the royal reſidence of Kenneth III. are ſtill to be ſeen. This pariſh is remarkable for being the reſidence, if not the birth-place, of John Fordoun, author of the Scotichronicon; and of the preſent Lord Monboddo. Linnen cloth is the chief manufacture of this corner.

Fetteresairn. This pariſh, containing 14,360 acres Engliſh, yields of rent about 3500l. Sterling yearly, and contains 2000 inhabitants. The general appearance of this pariſh will ſoon be changed greatly to the better, in conſequence of the improvements

by

by planting and incloſing, carrying on by Lord Adam Gordon and Sir A. Ramſay. Gannachie bridge, built in 1732, over the North Eſk, is conſidered as a great curioſity: It conſiſts of one arch, 52 feet over, whoſe pillars reſt upon tremendous rocks. On the eſtate of Balbigno, there is the foundation of a very old building, commonly called *Fenella's Caſtle*, where Kenneth III. was murdered. Grathilinthus, the ſon of Fenella, had been put to death by order of the king, for crimes which are ſaid to have deſerved that puniſhment. She bore Kenneth a deadly grudge on that account, and executed her horrid purpoſe in this caſtle in the year 994. The king's train diſcovering his cruel fate, ſet fire to the building, and reduced it to aſhes.

Marykirk, ſituated at the ſouth extremity of the *How* of the Mearns, is a ſquare comprehending nearly 8200 Scots acres, and containing 1480 inhabitants. The aſpect is rich and luxuriant, fine level fields interſperſed with a number of gentlemens' ſeats. The village is ſmall, but pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the North Eſk, about half way between Montroſe and Laurencekirk. The whole is well cultivated, and produces about 33001. Sterling per annum.

Laurencekirk meaſures from eaſt to weſt 4, and from north to ſouth 3 miles, and contains about 1200 inhabitants. The parish conſiſts of one large ridge, extending from eaſt to weſt, and ſloping gently on both ſides. The bottom is chiefly clay. It is watered by the Leuther. The village of Laurencekirk, by the exertions, and under the patronage of the late Lord Gardenſtone, from a paltry village, roſe to a place of manufacture and conſequence. Every traveller feels the effects of his Lordſhip's generoſity in the comforts of a good inn, with a well choſen library.

Ginneervis, ſituated on the banks of the river Bervie, extends 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. The ſoil in the low parts is a light loam, in the upper part it is wet, upon a bluiſh clay bottom. Here, too, the example of Mr Barclay of Ury has led to conſiderable improvements. The village of Drumlithie is chiefly inhabited by weavers.

(*To be continued.*)

DESCRIPTION OF THE SARIQUE.

(VIRGINIAN OPOSSUM OF PENNANT.)

THE Sarique, or Opoſſum of the Americans, is found in moſt of the woody and warm parts of that Continent. Its hair is brown, and white at the tips: the tail is rather long, naked, and reſembling that of the rat: its ears are open, rounded, very thin, and bordered with a light brown edge. It is a ſilent animal, ſleeping during the day, and coming forth from its retreat only towards the cloſe of evening; it ſeeks its prey in the night, returning at daybreak to its hole, which is generally dug under the roots of ſome great tree, and well lined with graſs or moſs. They dwell generally in pairs, but ſome males lead a ſolitary life. Fruit of various kinds conſtitute its principal food, and it will eagerly devour the eggs and young of birds. Its fleſh is reckoned excellent eating. Being very ill provided for defence, and running but ſlowly, as ſoon as it is purſued, it aſcends a tree, and fixing itſelf by its prehenſile tail on one of the topmoſt and ſlenderſt branches, it remains ſuſpended with the head downwards till the purſuit has ceaſed: the Indians, however, climb the tree, and breaking the bough to which the Opoſſum has fixed itſelf, the animal falls to the ground and is ſeized by the dogs in waiting below. It brings forth from four to twelve young, without which fertility, the ſpecies would ſoon be annihilated by its numerous enemies.

THE FATAL EFFECTS OF GAMING;

OR, THE HISTORY OF MISS BRADDOCK, A TRUE STORY.

Miss Frances Braddock was descended from one of the beſt families in the kingdom*, and came into poſſeſſion of a large fortune upon her ſiſter's deceaſe. She had early in life been introduced into the beſt company, and contracted a paſſion for elegance and expence. It is uſual to make the heroine of a ſtory very witty and very beautiful; and ſuch circumſtances are ſo ſurely expected that they are ſcarce attended to. But whatever the fineſt poet could conceive of wit, or the moſt celebrated painter imagine of beauty, were excelled in the perfections of this young lady. Her ſuperiority was allowed by all who either heard or had ſeen her. She was naturally gay, generous to a fault, good-natured to the higheſt degree, affable in converſation; and ſome of her letters and other writings, as well in verſe as proſe, would have ſhone amongſt thoſe of the moſt celebrated wits of this or any other age had they been publiſhed.

But theſe great qualifications were marked by another, which leſſened the value of them all:—ſhe was imprudent! But let it not be imagined that her reputation or honour ſuffered by her imprudence; I only mean, ſhe had no knowledge of the uſe of money; ſhe relieved diſtreſs, by putting herſelf into the circumſtances of the object whoſe wants ſhe ſupplied.

She was arrived at the age of nineteen when the crowd of her lovers, and the continual repetition of new flattery, had taught her to think ſhe could never be forſaken, and never poor. Young ladies are apt to expect a certainty of ſucceſs from a number of lovers; and yet I have ſeldom ſeen a girl courted by an hundred lovers, that found a huſband in any. Before the choice is fixed, ſhe has either loſt her reputation, or her good ſenſe; and the loſs of either is ſufficient to conſign her to perpetual virginity.

Among the number of this young lady's lovers was the celebrated S——, who at that time went by the name of the good-natured man*. This Gentleman, with talents that might have done honour to humanity, ſuffered himſelf to fall into the loweſt ſtate of debaſement. He followed the dictates of every new paſſion; his love, his pity, his generoſity, and even his friendſhips, were all in exceſs. He was unable to make head againſt any of his ſenſations or deſires, but they were in general worthy wiſhes and deſires, for he was conſtitutionally virtuous. This Gentleman, who at laſt died in a jail, was at that time this lady's envied favourite.

It is probable that he, thoughtleſs creature, had no other proſpect from this amour than that of paſſing the preſent moments agreeably: he only courted diſſipation, but the lady's thoughts were fixed on happineſs. At length, however, his debts amounting to a conſiderable ſum, he was arreſted and thrown into priſon. He endeavoured at firſt to conceal his ſituation from his beautiful miſtreſs; but ſhe ſoon came to a knowledge of his diſtreſs, and took a fatal reſolution of freeing him from confinement, by diſcharging all the demands of his creditors.

Mr Naſh was at that time in London, and repreſented to the thoughtleſs young lady, that ſuch a meaſure would effectually ruin both; that ſo warm a concern for the intereſts of Mr S—— would in the firſt place quite impair her fortune in the eyes of our ſex; and what was worſe, leſſen her reputation in thoſe of her own. He added, that thus bringing Mr S—— from priſon would be only a temporary relief; that a mind ſo generous as his would become bankrupt under the load of gratitude; and inſtead of improving in friendſhip or affection, he would ſtudy to avoid a creditor he could never repay: that though ſmall favours produce good will, great ones deſtroy friendſhip. Theſe admonitions, however, were diſregarded, and ſhe too late found the prudence and truth of

* She was the daughter of a General Officer, who left her and her ſiſter 6000 l; but the latter dying about the year 1727, ſhe came into the whole poſſeſſion of it.

* It is evident that the character of this Gentleman ſuggeſted to Dr Goldſmith the principal circumſtances in his excellent Comedy of *The Good-Natured Man*.

her adviſer. In ſhort, her fortune was by this means exhauſted, and with all her attractions, ſhe found her acquaintance began to diſeſteem her in proportion as ſhe became poor.

In this ſituation ſhe accepted Mr Nash's invitation of returning to Bath; he promiſed to introduce her to the beſt company there, and he aſſured her that her merit would do the reſt. Upon her very firſt appearance, ladies of the higheſt diſtinction courted her friendſhip and eſteem; but a ſettled melancholy had taken poſſeſſion of her mind, and no amuſements that they could propoſe were ſufficient to divert it. Yet ſtill, as if from habit, ſhe followed the crowd in its levities, and frequented thoſe places where all perſons endeavour to forget themſelves in the buſtle of ceremony and ſhew.

Her beauty, her ſimplicity, and her unguarded ſituation, ſoon drew the attention of a deſigning wretch, who at that time kept one of the rooms at Bath, and who thought that this lady's merit, properly managed, might turn to good account. This woman's name was Dame *Lindſey*, a creature who though vicious, was in appearance ſanctified; and though deſigning, had ſome wit and humour. She began by the moſt aſſiduity to ingratiate herſelf with Miſs Braddock; ſhewed that ſhe could be amuſing as a companion, and by frequent offers of money proved that ſhe could be uſeful as a friend. Thus by degrees ſhe gained an entire aſcendant over this poor, thoughtleſs, deſerted girl; and in leſs than one year, namely about 1727 *. Miſs Braddock, without ever tranſgreſſing the laws of virtue, had entirely loſt her reputation. Whenever a perſon was wanting to make up a party for play at Dame *Lindſey's*, Sylvia, as ſhe was then familiarly called, was ſent for, and was obliged to ſuffer all thoſe ſlights which the rich but too often let fall upon their inferiors in point of fortune.

In moſt, even the greateſt minds, the heart at laſt becomes level with the meanneſs of its condition; but in this charming girl it ſtruggled hard with adverſity, and yielded to every encroachment of contempt with ſullen reluctance.

But though in the courſe of three years ſhe was in the very eye of public inſpection, yet Mr Wood the architect avers, that he could never, by the ſtricteſt obſervations, perceive her to be tainted with any other vice, than that of ſuffering herſelf to be decoyed to the gaming table, and, at her own hazard, playing for the amuſement and advantage of others. Her friend, Mr Nash, therefore thought proper to induce her to break off all connections with Dame Lindſey, and to rent part of Mr Wood's houſe, in Queen's-ſquare, where ſhe behaved with the utmoſt complaiſance, regularity, and virtue.

In this ſituation her deteſtation of life ſtill continued; ſhe found that time would infallibly deprive her of part of her attractions, and that continued ſolitude would impair the reſt. With theſe reflections ſhe would frequently entertain herſelf, and an old faithful maid, in the vales of Bath, whenever the weather would permit them to walk out *. She would even ſometimes ſtart queſtions in company, with ſeeming unconcern, in order to know what act of ſuicide was eaſieſt, and which was attended with the ſmalleſt pain. When tired with exerciſe, ſhe generally retired to meditation, and ſhe became habituated to early hours of ſleep and reſt. But when the weather prevented her uſual exerciſe, and her ſleep was thus more difficult, ſhe made it a rule to riſe from her bed, and walk about her chamber, till ſhe began to find an inclination for repoſe.

This cuſtom made it neceſſary for her to order a burning candle to be kept all night in her room. And the maid uſually, when ſhe withdrew, locked the chamber door, and pulling the key under it beyond reach, her miſtreſs by that conſtant method lay undiſturbed till ſeven o'clock in the morning; then ſhe aroſe, unlocked the door, and rang the bell as a ſignal for the maid to return.

Mr Wood and part of his family were gone to London; Miſs Braddock was left with the reſt as a governeſs

* It muſt have been later than this period.

* A contemporary writer ſays ſhe had been heard to ſay, after the laſt ſtroke given to her fortune, that no one ſhould be ever ſenſible of her neceſſities, were they at the laſt extremity.—C. D.

at Bath. She sometimes saw Mr Nash, and acknowledged the friendship of his admonitions, though she refused to accept any other marks of his generosity than that of advice. Upon the close of the day in which Mr Wood was expected to return from London, she expressed some uneasiness at the disappointment of not seeing him; took particular care to settle the affairs of his family; and then, as usual, sate down to meditation. She now cast a retrospect over her past misconduct, and her approaching misery: she saw that even affluence gave her no real happiness, and from indigence she thought nothing could be hoped but lingering calamity. She at length conceived the fatal resolution of leaving a life, in which she could see no corner for comfort, and terminating a scene of imprudence in suicide.

Thus resolved she sat down at her dining-room window, and with cool intrepidity wrote the following elegant lines on one of the panes of the window:

"O death! thou pleasing end of human woe!
Thou cure for life! Thou greatest good below!
Still may'st thou fly the coward and the slave,
And thy soft slumbers only bless the brave *."

She then went into company with the most cheerful serenity, talked of indifferent subjects till supper, which she ordered to be got ready in a little library belonging to the family. There she spent the remaining hours, preceding bed-time, in dandling two of Mr Wood's children on her knees. In retiring from thence to her chamber, she went into the nursery, to take her leave of another child, as it lay sleeping in the cradle. Struck with the innocence of the little babe's looks, and the consciousness of her meditated guilt, she could not avoid bursting into tears, and hugging it in her arms; she then bid her servant good night, for the first time she had ever done so, and went to bed as usual.

It is probable she soon quitted her bed, and was seized with an alternation of passions, before she yielded to the impulse of despair. She dressed herself in clean linen, and white garments of every kind, like a bride-maid. Her gown was pinned over her breast, just as a nurse pins the swadding clothes of an infant. A pink silk girdle was the instrument with which she resolved to terminate her misery, and this was lengthened by another made of gold thread. The end of the former was tied with a noose, and the latter with three knots, at a small distance from one another.

Thus prepared she sat down again and read; for she left the book open at that place in the story of *Olympia* in the *Orlando Furioso* of *Ariosto**, where, by the perfidy and ingratitude of her bosom friend, she was ruined, and left to the mercy of an unpitying world. This tragical event gave her fresh spirits to go through her fatal purpose; so standing upon a stool, and flinging the girdle, which was tied round her neck, over a closet door that opened into her chamber, she remained suspended. Her weight, however, broke the girdle, and the poor despairer fell upon the floor with such violence, that her fall awakened a workman that lay in the house, about half an hour after two o'clock.

Recovering herself, she began to walk about the room as her usual custom was when she wanted sleep; and the workman imagining it to be only some ordinary accident, again went to sleep. She once more, therefore, had recourse to a stronger girdle made of silver thread, and this kept her suspended till she died †.

Her

* On reading these lines, a gentleman could not avoid exclaiming,

"O dice! ye false diverters of our woe!
Ye waste of life, ye greatest curse below!
May ne'er good sense again become your slave;
Nor your false charms allure and cheat the brave!"——C. D.

* See Harrington's Translation, B. x. p. 74, 75.—C. D.

† Mr Wood, in his Description of Bath, Vol. ii. p. 451. relates that she was kept just suspended, till the natural struggles for life tortured her to death, and in dying made her bite her own tongue through in several places. He adds, that when life had left her body, it stretched to such a degree that her ancle bones touched the floor of the room; and her hand was so strongly

Her old maid continued in the morning to wait as usual for the ringing of the bell, and protracted her patience hour after hour, till two o'clock in the afternoon; when the workmen at length entering the room, through the window, found their unfortunate mistress still hanging, and quite cold. The coroner's jury being impannelled, brought in their verdict *Lunacy*; and her corpse was next night decently buried in her father's grave, at the charge of a female companion, with whom she had for many years an inseparable intimacy.

Thus ended a female wit, a toast, and a gamester; loved, admired, and

clinched about the key of the door, that the strength of her arm must have operated against her neck during the whole time of her dying.—C. D.

forsaken. Formed for the delight of society, fallen by imprudence into an object of pity. Hundreds in high life lamented her fate, and wished, when too late, to redress her injuries. They who once helped to impair her fortune, now regretted that they had assisted in so mean a pursuit. The little effects that she had left behind were bought up, with the greatest avidity, by those who desired to preserve some token of a companion that once had given them such delight. The remembrance of every virtue she was possessed of was now improved by pity. Her former follies were few; but the last swelled them to a large amount: and she remains the strongest instance to posterity, that want of prudence alone almost cancels every other virtue.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Memoir concerning the fascinating Faculty which has been ascribed to the Rattle-Snake, and other American Serpents. By Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Professor of Natural History and Botany, in the University of Pensylvania, &c. &c. 8vo. Philadelphia.

WE shall extract, from this memoir, a description of the manner in which the rattle snake is supposed to exert his powers, with the observations and opinion of the author thereon, which, we apprehend, puts this problem now beyond further controversy.

"The snake, whatever its species may be, lying at the bottom of the tree or bush upon which the bird or squirrel sits, fixes its eyes upon the animal it designs to fascinate, or enchant. No sooner is this done than the unhappy animal (I use, for the present, the language of those who differ from me in opinion, on this subject) is unable to make its escape. It now begins to utter a set piteous cry, which is well known by those who hear it, and understand the whole machinery of the business, to be the cry of a creature enchanted. If it is a squirrel, it runs up the tree for a short distance, comes down again, then runs up, and, lastly comes farther down. "On that occasion," says an honest, but rather credulous writer *, "it has been observed, that the squirrel always goes down more than it goes up. The snake still continues at the root of the tree, with its eyes fixed on the squirrel, with which its attention is so entirely taken up, that a person accidentally approaching, may make a considerable noise, without the snake's so much as turning about. The squirrel, as before mentioned, comes always lower, and at last leaps down to the snake, whose mouth is already wide open for its reception. The poor little animal then with a piteous cry runs into the snake's jaws, and is swallowed at once, if it be not too big; but if its size will not allow it to be swallowed at once, the snake licks it several times with its tongue, and smoothens it, and by that means makes it fit for swallowing."

"It would be easy to cite, from different authors, other accounts of the manner in which the enchantment is performed; or, more properly speaking, of the conduct, or behaviour, of the enchanting and enchanted animals. But between these accounts there is hardly a specific difference. There is considerable unity in all the relations

* Professor Peter Kalm.

that

that I have heard, or read. However, thoſe who with to examine this part of the ſubject more fully, will, at leaſt, receive ſome degree of entertainment from the many authors who have believed and aſſerted, that ſerpents poſſeſs a power of faſcinating other animals."

To ſhow that the animal is not diſabled by the mephitic breath of the ſerpent, Dr Barton thus argues:

"I know, indeed, that in ſome of the larger ſpecies of ſerpents, inhabiting South-America, and other countries, there is evolved in the ſtomach, during the long and tedious proceſs of digeſtion in theſe animals, a vapour, or a gas, whoſe odour is intenſely fetid.

I have not, however, found that this is the caſe with the rattle-ſnake, and other North American ſerpents, that I have examined. But my obſervations on this head have not been very minute. I have made inquiry of ſome perſons, (whoſe prejudices againſt the ſerpent-tribe are not ſo powerful as my own,) who are not afraid to put the heads and necks of the black-ſnake, and other ſerpents that are deſtitute of venomous fangs, into their mouths, and have been informed, that they never perceived any diſagreeable ſmell to proceed from the breath of theſe animals. I have been preſent at the opening of a box, which contained a number of living ſerpents; and altho' the box had been ſo cloſe as to admit but a very ſmall quantity of freſh air, although the obſervation was made in a ſmall warm room, I did not perceive any peculiarly diſagreeable effluvium to ariſe from the bodies of theſe animals. I am, moreover, informed, by a member of this ſociety *, who has, for a conſiderable time, had a rattle-ſnake under his immediate care, that he has not obſerved that any diſagreeable vapour proceeds from this reptile. On the other hand, however, it is aſſerted, by ſome creditable perſons of my acquaintance, that a moſt offenſive odour, ſimilar to that of fleſh, in the laſt ſtage of putrefaction, is continually emanating from every part of the rattle-ſnake, and ſome other ſpecies of ſerpents. This odour extends, under certain circumſtances, to a conſiderable diſtance from the body of the animal. Mr William Bartram aſſures me, that he has obſerved "horſes to be ſenſible of, and greatly agitated by it, at the diſtance of forty or fifty yards from the ſnake. They ſhowed," he ſays, "their abhorrence, by ſnorting, winnowing, and ſtarting from the road, endeavouring to throw their riders, in order to make their eſcape *." This fact, related by a man of rigid veracity, is extremely curious; and, in an eſpecial manner, deſerves the attention of thoſe writers, who like M de la Cépéd, imagine that this fetid emanation from ſerpents is capable of affecting birds, at ſmall diſtances, with a kind of aſphyxy †. It even gives *ſome* colour of probability to the ſtory related by Metrodorus, and preſerved in the *Natural Hiſtory* of Pliny ‡.

Some experiments, which have been made in this city, do not accord with thoſe of M. Voſmaër. The birds, which were put into the cage that contained the rattle-ſnake, flew or ran from the reptile, as though they were ſenſible of the danger to which they were expoſed. The ſnake made many attempts to catch the birds, but could ſeldom ſucceed. When a dead bird was thrown into the cage, the ſnake devoured it immediately. He ſoon caught and devoured a living mole, an animal much more ſluggiſh than the bird. A few days ſince, I had an opportunity of obſerving the following circumſtance. A ſmall bird, our ſnow-bird ‖, had been put into a cage containing a large rattle-ſnake. The little animal had been thus impriſoned for ſeveral hours, when I firſt ſaw it. It exhibited no ſigns of fear, but hopped about from the floor of the cage to its roof, and frequently flew and ſat upon the ſnake's back. Its chirp was no-ways tremulous; but perfectly natural: it ate the ſeeds which were put into the cage, and by its whole actions, I think, moſt evidently demonſtrated, that its ſituation was not uneaſy."

The true cauſe of this phenomenon appears from the following quotation:

"I have already obſerved, that the rattle-ſnake does not climb up trees. But the black-ſnake and ſome other ſpecies of the genus coluber do. When impelled by hunger, and incapable of

* Mr Charles Wilſon Peale.

* MS. note communicated to the author.

† Hiſtoire Naturelle des Serpens, p. 351.

‡ Lib. xxviii. cap. 14.

‖ The Emberiza hyemalis of Linnæus.

ſtif-

fatisfying it by the capture of animals on the ground, they begin to glide up trees or timber upon which a bird has its nest. The bird is not ignorant of the ſerpent's object. She leaves her nest, whether it contains eggs or young ones, and endeavours to oppoſe the reptile's progreſs. In doing this ſhe is animated by the ſtrength of her inſtinctive attachment to her eggs, or of her tenderneſs for her young. Her cry is melancholy, her motions are tremulous. She ſeems afraid of the moſt imminent danger. Sometimes, ſhe approaches ſo near the reptile that he ſeizes her in his prey. But this is far from being univerſally the caſe. Often ſhe compels the ſerpent to leave the tree, and then returns to her neſt *.

"It is a well known fact, that among ſome ſpecies of birds, the female, at a certain period, is accuſtomed to compel the young ones to leave the neſt; that is, when the young have acquired ſo much ſtrength that they are no longer entitled to *all* her care. But they ſtill claim ſome of her care. Their flights are awkward, and ſoon broken by fatigue. They fall to the ground, where they are frequently expoſed to the attacks of the ſerpent, which attempts to devour them. In this ſituation of affairs, the mother will place herſelf upon a branch of a tree, or buſh, in the vicinity of the ſerpent. She will dart upon the ſerpent, in order to prevent the deſtruction of her young: but fear, the inſtinct of ſelf-preſervation, will compel her to retire. She leaves the ſerpent, however, but for a ſhort time, and then returns again. Oftentimes, ſhe prevents the deſtruction of her young, attacking the ſnake, with her little wing, her beak, or her claws. Should the reptile ſuc-

* Horace, though he has not, like his contemporary, Virgil, given any great proofs of his knowledge in natural hiſtory, appears to have known, full well, the anxiety of birds for the preſervation of their young:

"Ut aſſidens implumibus pullis avis
Serpentum allapſus timet." Epod. I.

The author of theſe two fine lines, had he lived in America, the land of faſcination, would, I am inclined to think, have diſbelieved the whole ſtory. They would have been a clue to light and truth on this ſubject.

ceed in capturing the young, the mother is expoſed to leſs danger. For, whilſt engaged in following them, he has neither inclination nor power to ſeize upon the old one. But the appetite of the ſerpent tribe is great: the capacity of their ſtomachs is not leſs ſo. The danger of the mother is at hand, when the young are devoured. The ſnake ſeizes upon her: and this is the cataſtrophe, which crowns the tale of faſcination!"

James the Fatalift and his Maſter. Tranſlated from the French of Diderot. 3 vols. *Robinſon.*

AS a work of livelineſs and ingenuity, this compoſition deſerves a peruſal, though it leaves the great queſtion which it profeſſes to diſcuſs in its original *entanglements* and *ambiguities*. Such, indeed, they are, as no mortal will be able to clear,

"Or know their ſpring, their head, their true deſcent."

The following detached incident will give an idea of the character of James, and of the manner of the author:

"While our two theologians were diſputing without underſtanding each other, as in theology it will ſometimes happen, the night approached. They were traverſing a country in which travelling was at all times unſafe, and which was ſtill more ſo at a period when a bad adminiſtration, combined with wretchedneſs, had multiplied without end the number of malefactors. They halted at one of the moſt miſerable inns in the world. Two wretched beds were prepared for them, in a room formed by a partition of boards, that diſplayed on every ſide wide-gaping crevices. They called for ſupper: they were ſerved with dirty water, black bread, and ſour wine. The hoſt, the hoſteſs, children, and ſervants, every thing had a forbidding aſpect. Cloſe by their ſide they heard immoderate burſts of laughter, and the tumultuous joy of about a dozen robbers, who had been before them and engroſſed all the proviſions. James was tolerably tranquil; his maſter was far from being of the ſame temper. The latter was employed in placing his chagrin before him in every attitude,

tude, and in every point of view; while his ſervant devoured a few ſlices of black bread, and ſwallowed not without wry faces, ſome glaſſes of bad wine. They were in this ſituation when they heard a knocking at their door. It was a waiter whom theſe inſolent and dangerous neighbours had compelled to carry to our travellers, on one of their plates, all the bones of a fowl which they had eaten up.

"James, fired with indignation at this treatment, laid hold of his maſter's piſtols. "Where are you going?"—"Leave me to manage the matter."—"Where are you going, I ſay?"—"Why! to bring this rabble to reaſon."—"Don't you know there is a dozen of them?"—"Were they an hundred, the number is of no conſequence *if it is decreed on high* that they are not enough."—"Devil confound you with your impertinent babble."—James made his eſcape from his maſter, enters the room where the ruffians were aſſembled, with a loaded piſtol in each hand. "Quick to bed," ſaid he; "the firſt that ſtirs I ſhall blow his brains out."

"James' air and tone of voice ſo ſtrongly proved him to be in earneſt, that the rogues, who valued their lives as much as honeſt men, roſe from table without the ſmalleſt murmur, undreſſed themſelves, and went to bed. His maſter, doubtful of the iſſue of this adventure, waited his return in fear and trembling. James entered the room loaded with the ſpoils of theſe people: he had ſeized the whole of their effects, that they might not be tempted to riſe again; he had extinguiſhed their candles, and double-locked their door, the key of which he kept in his hand with one of his piſtols. "At preſent, Sir," ſaid he to his maſter, "we have nothing more to do than barricade this door, by puſhing our beds cloſe to it, and then go to ſleep in tranquillity." Accordingly he ſets to work, and puſhed the beds up againſt the door, recounting to his maſter, with great coolneſs and brevity, the detail of this expedition.—Maſter. "What a devil of a fellow you are, James! You believe then,"—James. "I neither believe nor diſbelieve."—Maſter "Had they refuſed to go to bed."—James. "That was impoſſible."—Maſter. "Why?"—James. "Becauſe they did not refuſe."—Maſter. "Should they riſe again."—James. "Why then ſo much the better, or ſo much the worſe."—Maſter. "If—if—if—and———"—James. "If, if the ſea were to boil, as the ſaying is, we ſhould have abundance of fiſh ready cooked. What the devil, Sir, but juſt now you thought I ran a very great riſk, yet nothing was more unfounded. Now you imagine yourſelf in imminent danger; yet, perhaps, nothing is more falſe. All the people in this houſe dread one another, which proves that we are a pareel of fools."—Converting thus his undreſſes, tumbles into bed, and falls aſleep. His maſter eating in his turn a ſlice of black bread, and drinking a glaſs of bad wine, pricked up his ears, looked at James, who lay ſnoring, and ſaid, "What a devil of a fellow is this?" Following the example of his valet, the maſter ſtretched himſelf alſo upon his bed, but he could not, like him, enjoy repoſe, for he did not ſleep a wink. At day-break James felt ſomebody ſhaking him; it was his maſter, who whiſpered him, "James! James!"

James. "What is the matter?"—Maſter. "It is day."—James. "Very poſſibly."—Maſter. "Riſe then"—James. "Why?"—Maſter. "That we may leave this place in all haſte."—James. "Why?"—Maſter. "Becauſe we are not well here.—James. "Who knows that we are not; or that we ſhall be better any where elſe?"—Maſter. "James!"—James. "Hey-day! James! James! What a devil of a fellow you are?"

Maſter. "What a devil of a fellow rather are you, James, my friend."

"James rubbed his eyes, yawned ſeveral times, ſtretched himſelf, roſe, put on his clothes very deliberately, replaced their beds in their former ſtation, ſallied out of the room, went down ſtairs into the ſtable, ſaddled and briddled their horſes, awoke the landlord who was ſtill aſleep, diſcharged the reckoning, kept the keys of the two chambers, and off ſet our heroes."

Biographica.

Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes, of ſeveral of the moſt eminent Perſons of the preſent Age. Never before printed. With an Appendix; conſiſting of Original, Explanatory, and Scarce Papers. By the Author of Anecdotes of the late Earl of Chatham. 8vo. 3 vols. 18s. boards. *Longman.*

THE principal characters here exhibited as ſtateſmen, or political writers, are the following: the Dukes of Grafton and Leeds, Dr Butler, (the preſent Biſhop of Hereford,) Dr O'Beirne, (Biſhop of Oſſory,) Sir John Dalrymple, the Earls of Mansfield and Camden, in the firſt volume. Earl Temple, Lords Gen. Grenville and Geo. Germain, Mr Wedgewood, and Dr Franklin, in the ſecond. The third volume conſiſts entirely of political eſſays and tracts that appeared to the compiler worthy of being reſcued from the ordinary fate of fugitive performances.

Notwithſtanding the objections which muſt for ever remain in force againſt anonymous *teſtimony*, this compilement of political facts and circumſtances will, by its moſt diſcerning readers, be characterized as highly intereſting; and it will prove more particularly ſo to thoſe who ſtill remember the times to which the anecdotes and events here recorded are referable.

As ſeveral articles of this work have already had a place in the Scots Magazine, and others may appear occaſionally, we ſhall content ourſelves, at preſent, with tranſcribing an intimation regarding the author of Junius, from the article regarding the Duke of Grafton.

"The bold aſſertions and keen inveſtives with which the papers of "Junius" abounded throughout, contributed greatly to their popularity and fame. They were occaſionally attributed to Lord Sackville, to the Rt Hon. W. G. Hamilton, to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, to John Dunning, Eſq; and many others, but without the leaſt ground or foundation in truth. It is to be obſerved of them, that all parties are attacked in them except the Grenvilles. During their original publication, the writer lived in Norfolk ſtreet, in the Strand, not in affluent circumſtances, but he did not write for pecuniary aid. He was a native of Ireland, of an honourable family, and of Trinity College, Dublin. He was at one time intended for the army, and at another for the bar; but private circumſtances prevented either taking place. Perhaps no man poſſeſſed a ſtronger memory. He frequently attended Parliament, and the courts in Weſtminſter hall. And ſometimes he committed to paper the ſpeeches he had heard. There are ſome of Lord Chatham's ſpeeches on the American war, printed in the "Anecdotes of Lord Chatham's Life," which were taken by him; and they are allowed, by all thoſe perſons who heard them, to be accurate, even to minuteneſs. They want nothing but the dignified action, and eye of the noble Earl, to give them their original force and energy. When the public diſcontents concerning the Middleſex election, and other meaſures, had abated, he ceaſed to write; which was about the cloſe of the year 1771. However, towards the end of the year 1779, he reſumed his pen; and wrote a number of political eſſays, or letters, which he entitled, "The Whig." They were printed in one of the public papers of that time. There were eighteen of them. But there being no Sir William Draper to call them into notice, they died, with the other papers of the day. In compoſition, they are not inferior to his former papers. The reader will find ſome extracts from them, in the Appendix, article A. In the year 1791, he went to Madraſs with Lord Macartney, to whom he had been known in Ireland; and there he died."

An Appeal to the Head and Heart of every honeſt Man and Woman in Great Britain, reſpecting the threatened French Invaſion, and the importance of immediately coming forward with Voluntary Contributions. 8vo. 1s. Wright.

AS this ſubject occupies much of the Public attention, we ſhall quote what this ſenſible author dictates as the calamities which would enſue if this country were conquered by the French.

"A foreign foe, who has ravaged a great part of Europe, and ſpread havock and deſolation through a variety of other ſtates, prepares, as his laſt and

great

greateſt exploit, to invade and ſubdue this iſland. France, our ancient rival, our bitter enemy, ſeeks to pour her ferocious multitudes, inured to blood and rapine, upon our coaſts, in order, not merely to ravage and plunder, but to put an end to our exiſtence as a Nation. This is the danger that ſtares us in the face. This is the fact from which nothing but our own exertions can ſave us. Nothing leſs than to ſee our towns and villages—our granaries and warehouſes—our neighbourhoods and dwellings plundered and ranſacked by our natural and irreconcileable enemies, rendered a thouſand times more ſavage than the wildeſt beaſts, by the habits of licentiouſneſs and ferocity which they have now been forming for above eight years.—Nothing leſs than to be forced to ſubmit tamely to the brutal rage of theſe unprincipled monſters—to feed their inſatiable thirſt for plunder with the fruits of our labour, with the earnings of our induſtry—to look on, incapable of reſiſtance, while they are greedily employed in the ſubverſion of our government and conſtitution, of our laws and liberties—while they are taking poſſeſſion of our dock-yards, arſenals, and navy—while they are deſtroying at once all the ſources of our proſperity—all the objects of our pride—all the ſecurities of our comfort—all that our anceſtors have been able to eſtabliſh in the courſe of a thouſand years—all that we ourſelves have hitherto defended from the attacks of foreign and domeſtic enemies. But this is not all; our misfortunes would not end here. We ſhould alſo have the inexpreſſible mortification of being obliged to ſubmit to a foreign yoke. To wear the chains which our enemies would forge for us. *To receive* (oh! intolerable thought) *the law from France.*—To feel on our necks the feet of an enemy over whom we have ſo often triumphed.—To be the ſport and the victims of this enemy, when, by throwing off all reſtraints of religion, order, and government, he is become the moſt furious, ſanguinary, and deſtructive monſter, that ever prowled on the face of the earth.—To continue in ſubjection to this monſter—to be ruled by his iron rod—to be tried by his revolutionary tribunals—to be compelled to ſubmit to whatever faſhion of government he may think proper to impoſe upon us, as the means of exerciſing his own authority, of ſatiating his malice, of glutting his cruelty, and of ſupplying his wants—and finally to have all theſe ſufferings aggravated by the inſult, with which he invariably accompanies all his oppreſſions, that of being told that he has brought us liberty and independence."

Religious and Philanthropic Tracts: conſiſting of 1. A Diſcourſe on the Principles, the Temper, and Duties of Chriſtians; the ſecond Edition, enlarged. 2. An Eſſay on the State of the Poor, and on the Means of Improving it by Friendly Societies, &c. 3. Rules for forming and managing Friendly Societies, with a View to facilitate their general Eſtabliſhment. By James Cowe, M. A. Vicar of Sunbury, Middleſex. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Robſon.*

IN an age in which the clerical profeſſion is too frequently undervalued, and even its utility called in queſtion, we are happy in ſeeing ſuch proofs, as the preſent performance affords, of the humane attention of clergymen to the welfare of thoſe who have, in ſome meaſure, even with reſpect to this world, been entruſted by Providence to their care. Mr Cowe appears to have employed much thought on the ſubject of Friendly Societies; and we will venture to affirm that, in the preſent ſtate of this nation, a more important ſubject can hardly engage the attention of any man, of whatever profeſſion. If this country is to be preſerved from the great and alarming dangers which threaten it, one principal means of ſuch preſervation muſt be by improving the condition of the lower ranks, or by enabling and diſpoſing them to improve it themſelves.

Of all the methods which have hitherto been ſuggeſted or attempted for that purpoſe, none has appeared to us ſo likely to ſucceed, as the general inſtitution and encouragement of Friendly Societies. We have pleaſure, therefore, in recommending the tracts before us to the attention of thoſe who wiſh for plain and practical information, relative to the plans and regulations of theſe uſeful inſtitutions. *M. Review.*

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POETRY.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Airshire, Feb. 8th* 1798.

I send you the following poem, found in the ruins of Fairly Castle*, once the mansion of the celebrated Hardiknute; if you think it worth inserting in your Magazine, you will much oblige, Sir, your constant reader, A. D.

IN Fairly Castle's mould'ring wa ll
A swain, to love a prey resign'd,
Pensive on lovely Jessy calls,
To soothe the anguish of his mind.

Oft has many a lonely glade,
Responsive to his sorrows been;
And many a sweet sequester'd shade,
Been sacred to his passion keen.

Oft the meand'ring streamlet flows,
Re-murm'ring to his rueful tale;
The solemn accent of his woes,
Is wafted on the ev'ning gale.

In vain the charms of morn arise,
To grace the landscape with new smiles:
In vain around him pleasure flies,
To lure him in her silken wiles.

In vain Philosophy imparts
Her dictates to his love-sick soul:
In vain assault all other arts,
While Jessy's charms his heart controul.

Haste, Gentle Spirits—haste away,
To whom the tears of love are dear,
O haste, and bid my Jessy fly,
That she'll receive my heart sincere.

Avaunt! thou heart corroding care,
And all ye ills that life annoy,
No more ye'll drive me to dispair,
For Jessy will complete my joy.

* Of this our readers will judge for themselves.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

LINES,

Written in a French Prison at Arras, in 1794.

By E. S. J.

Author of "William and Ellen."

HARK, to the wild inconstant blast!
The wading moon with clouds o'ercast,
Leaves joyless gloom to me;
Ah me! what is the wading moon,
Or yet, to me, the mid-day sun,
Since freedom's not to me.

Still thro' the prison's dreary bars,
To count the pale and chearless stars,
And sigh for liberty;
While nature feels keen hunger's fangs,
To bow before resistless pangs,
And look for charity.

Woes me, my love, and can it be,
My soul does long to lie with thee,
And hear the bleak winds rave;
O! that with thee this weary head,
Were on its peaceful pillow laid,
In one cold silent grave.

With thee to mix my poor remains,
Whose hearts were join'd in loves soft chains,
And hear the bleak winds rave;
Our limbs, one shroud shou'd then enfold,
One coffin shou'd our members hold,
In one cold silent grave.

In one cold grave to lie with thee;
Ah me! my love, it cannot be,
I crave these prison stones;
Here must I lie, and be forgot,
No tomb to tell my luckless lot,
Or where they've laid my bones.

No hallow'd earth shall give me room,
No sacred dirge sung o'er my tomb,
Though laid among the brave;
Fain would I change my lot to be
A lifeless corpse to lie with thee,
In one cold silent grave.

ELEGY ON SPRING.

DELIGHTFUL ſpring, I taſte thy balmy gales
Pregnant with life, my ſadden'd ſoul they cheer,
Creation ſmiles, the woods, the hills, the vales,
Hail the pure morning of the new-born year.

Expand, ye groves, your renovated bloom;
Warble, ye ſtreams; ye ſwelling buds unfold;
Waft all the plenty of your rich perfume;
And wave, ye flowrets, wave your leaves of gold.

Rapt in the maze of nature's boundleſs charms,
I gaze inſatiate, wonder, and admire;
Ah, how they ſoothe th' impaſſion'd hearts alarms,
And wake to tranſport ſhort the woe-ſtruck lyre!

But ſoon the proſpect blackens to the view,
Theſe ſcenes of beauty, man, inſenſate, mars;
Cleathes ſmiling nature with a mournful hue,
Blaſts all her blooms, and with her muſic jars.

O might the moral ſpring but once evolve
It's infant bloſſoms 'mid the noontide blaze,
Barbaric paſſion's low'ring miſts diſſolve,
While dawn'd pure reaſon with ſerener rays!

O fool to think it! winter, bleak and foul,
There broods eternal, hope creates in vain
Fantaſtic forms, which chear the cheated ſoul
Poor air-built fabrics of the poet's brain.

See, life and health enliven all around,
O'er lawns and woods, the eye delighted roves;
While pour an artleſs harmony of ſound,
Flocks from the fields and warblers from the groves.

Luxuriant verdure here adorns the plain,
There the grey fallows and the toiling in
The farms neat manſion, and the village fane,
Whoſe moſs-clad tower reflects the ſolar gleam.

But ah! while nature pours th' enlivening breath,
Paints her fair forms, and ſpreads her pleaſures here;
O'er other ſhores black ſweeps the cloud of death,
Glares the red faulchion and the murtherous ſpear.

Ev'n now perhaps embattled armies meet,
Loud beat the drums, and thundering cannon roar,
Rocks the dire field beneath unnumber'd feet,
And terror waves her locks bedropt with gore:

Through duſt, in whirlwinds driven, inconſtant ſeen,
Thick flaſh the ſwords, the frequent victim falls,
While o'er his mangled trunk and ghaſtly mien,
Hoſts trampling ruſh, where maniac fury calls.

Say, ſoldier, ſay, grim ſpectacle of pain,
What fyren lur'd thee from thy peaceful home,
To leave thy poor, thy ſmall domeſtic train,
For toils of arms o'er billowy deeps to roam?

No beams of glory chear thy hapleſs lot,
Thy name deſcends not to a future age,
Impell'd to combat for thou know'ſt not what,
And urg'd to ſlaughter by another's rage,

Thy widow'd wife, thine orphan children weep,
And beg their ſcanty meal from door to door,
While, gaſh'd with wounds, thy limbs diſhonour'd ſleep,
And waſte and moulder on a foreign ſhore.

In vain, alas, we boaſt of civil worth,
And vaunt of virtue, in religion's robe,
If calm we view ambition iſſuing forth,
Her brood of ſcorpions to infeſt the globe:

The bonds of nature we aſunder part,
Led by the blaze of paſſions ſanguine ſtar,
Peace on the lips, and murder on the heart,
To ſavage, fell, accurſt, infernal war.

Hark! a glad ſound my wandering thoughts recalls,
The diſtant ſheep-bell fills the quivering breeze,
The ſhade, ſlow deep'ning, o'er the landſcape falls,
And veil'd in miſts the dim horizon flees.

As the poor ſhepherd folds his fleecy care,
Loud chaunts the nightingale his evening lay;
Sing on, ſweet warbler, homeward I repair,
Warn'd by the requiem to the cloſing day.

April 1ſt, 1798.

THE

THE BEGGAR GIRL.

MARIA was Misfortune's child.
Report ſo ſpread her fate;
With trembling heart and manners mild,
She'd wander till 'twas late.
Her form was beauteous, although poor;
Stranger to cap or feather;
Barefoot ſhe'd trudge from door to door;
Diſtreſs'd was this fair beggar.

Deſerted, friendleſs, and forgot,
Was this ſad victim's caſe:
Alas, pale miſery was the lot
Of that once blooming face!

Winter's dreary ſcenes drew nigh,
Unpitied—by her foes—
Maria droop'd, and heav'd a ſigh;
Thus ended all her woes.

VERSES

To a Robin who viſits the windows of my priſon every day.

WELCOME, pretty little ſtranger?
Welcome to my lone retreat!
Here, ſecure from every danger,
Hop about, and chirp, and eat.
Robin! how I envy thee,
Happy child of liberty!

Now though tyrant Winter howling
Shakes the world with tempeſts round;
Heaven above with vapours ſcowling,
Froſt impriſons all the ground.
Robin! what are theſe to thee?
Thou art bleſt with liberty.

Though yon fair majeſtic river *
Mourns in ſolid icy chains;
Though yon flocks and cattle ſhiver,
On the deſolated plains.
Robin, thou art gay and free,
Happy in thy liberty.

Hunger never ſhall diſtreſs thee;
While my cates one crumb afford;
Colds nor cramps ſhall ne'er oppreſs thee;
Come and ſhare my humble board.
Robin! come and live with me,
Live—yet ſtill at liberty.

Soon ſhall ſpring, in ſmiles and bluſhes,
Steal upon the blooming year;
Then, amid th' enamour'd buſhes,
Thy ſweet ſong ſhall warble clear;—
Then ſhall I too, join'd with thee,
Swell the hymn of liberty.

Should ſome rough unfeeling Dobbin,
In this iron-hearted cage;
Seize thee on thy neſt, my Robin!
And confine thee in a cage;
Then, poor Robin! think of me,
Think—and ſigh for liberty;—

Liberty, the brighteſt jewel
In the crown of earthly joys!
All ſenſations elſe are cruel,
All delights beſides are toys,
None but captives—ſuch as me—
Know the worth of liberty.

* The Ouſe.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 8. This day the Houſe met, in purſuance of the late adjournment. Several petitions were preſented, praying a repeal of the act of laſt ſeſſion, impoſing a duty on clocks and watches.

Mr Sec. Dundas moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty to order out a certain proportion of the Supplementary Militia, and to provide for the neceſſary augmentation of them in ſeveral companies therein.—Leave given.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented from the Bar a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the following effect:—That his Majeſty having taken into conſideration the eminent and ſignal ſervices performed by Admiral Lord Duncan, in the engagement with the Dutch fleet on the 11th of October laſt, not only honourable to himſelf, but highly beneficial to theſe kingdoms, and being deſirous to confer ſome conſiderable and laſting mark of his Royal approbation, and for this purpoſe to grant to the ſaid Lord Viſcount Duncan, and the two ſucceeding heirs male to the title, a net annuity of 2000l. per annum; but that his Majeſty not having it in his power to grant or extend ſuch annuity beyond the term of his own life, recommended it to his faithful Commons to enable him to carry his wiſh into effect, for the benefit of the ſaid Lord Duncan, &c.

The meſſage was read from the chair; and, on the motion of Mr Pitt, ordered to be taken into conſideration on Monday next.

13. This day Mr Pitt brought up a meſſage from his Majeſty, regarding Lord St Vincent couched in ſimilar terms

terms with the above in favour of Lord Duncan.

14. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee to take into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſages, recommending a parliamentary proviſion to be made to Admirals Earl St Vincent, and Lord Viſcount Duncan, for their diſtinguiſhed profeſſional ſervices. The exploits atchieved by theſe two gallant Commanders were, he remarked, ſo ſimilar in brilliancy and importance, that he hardly knew to which the precedence ought to be given in the committee. As Lord St Vincent's victory claimed it in point of date, and as this was the anniverſary of that memorable event, he propoſed that the reſolution reſpecting the Noble Earl ſhould have the priority. In the committee a reſolution, reciting the heads of the meſſage, and expreſſing the readineſs of the Houſe to enable his Majeſty to carry his wiſh into effect towards Earl St Vincent, was read.

Mr Jeykll remarked, that the Houſe and the public muſt feel that this was a compulſory act of gratitude. It was ſurely not a fit ſeaſon for bringing forward propoſitions of this kind, when there was a begging box at the end of every ſtreet to ſcrape together halfpence from menial ſervants to ſupport the profuſion of Miniſters. Were the Noble Earl in this country, he was confident that he would not accept a pecuniary recompence at a period of unprecedented calamity and danger.

Mr Pitt did not know from whom the learned Gentleman had a retainer, but it was obvious that his language was not calculated to bring contributions to the begging box. Though he did not expect the Hon. Gentleman either to carry the begging box about, or to contribute, yet he was convinced, from the diſpoſition manifeſted by all ranks, that the pooreſt contributor poſſeſſed ſo little of the poor ſpirit of the learned Gentleman, that he would cheerfully double his ſubſcription to enable the Noble Lords to ſupport the title conferred upon them. Both victories ſtood unparalleled in the annals of the country, and he would venture to affirm, that the heroes who atchieved them, would feel an emulation without envy, and an equality without jealouſy.

After a few words from Mr Jones, and Mr Pitt, in explanation, the reſolutions were put and agreed to *nem. con.*

19. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into the committee. A reſolution was propoſed and agreed to, viz. it is the opinion of this committee, that the duty on gold and ſilver plate, manufactured into watch-caſes, ſhall ceaſe and determine.—The report to be received to-morrow.

20. In a committee of the whole Houſe,

Mr Roſe moved for leave to bring in a bill, for continuing the act of laſt ſeſſions for regulating the diſtilleries in Scotland. He ſtated that it was intended to have brought in a permanent bill for the above purpoſe, but notwithſtanding the induſtry that had been uſed to collect information on this complicated ſubject, Miniſters were yet very deficient in this reſpect. It would therefore be expedient to continue the act.

Mr M'Dowal expreſſed a wiſh that the meaſure ſhould not be delayed longer than a committee could be appointed. Much inconvenience has already reſulted from the uncertainty, both to the revenue, and the individuals concerned. In ſupport of this aſſertion, he ſtated, that there was entered in December laſt 19,000 gallons, which produced a very conſiderable revenue. From the laſt return, however, from the board of exciſe, there appeared entered now only 5,000 gallons, not one third of the quantity entered three months before.

Mr Roſe ſaid, the papers were intended to be preſented to-morrow, and next day they would be taken into conſideration.

The reſolution was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

FINANCES.

21. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the different reports from the Finance Committee, and the proceedings of the Lords Commiſſioners thereon,

Mr Pitt ſaid, the documents upon the table were ſo ample and ſatisfactory, that it would be unneceſſary for him to go much into detail upon the ſubject before the Committee. He ſhould confine himſelf at preſent to moving the principles of the meaſure

which

which he meant to propoſe. When the bills were introduced, gentlemen would have an opportunity of more minute inveſtigation.

The following reſolutions were ſeverally put and agreed to.

1. That leave be given to bring in a bill for the abolition of certain offices in the cuſtoms, and for the regulation of others; and for applying the amount of fees to the ſuperannuated funds.

2. That leave be given to bring in a bill to reduce the number of holidays kept in the public offices, and to enforce the attendance of perſons employed in ſuch offices.

3. That leave be given to bring in a bill to tranſfer the management of the ſalt duties to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

4. That leave be given to bring in a bill for the more ſpeedy collection and remittance of the land tax and aſſeſſed taxes in Scotland.

5. That the Select Committee appointed laſt ſeſſion to examine and ſtate the total amount of the public debt, and the intereſt of charges attending the ſame, as it ſtood on the 5th day of January 1797, ſhould be revived. And,

6. That the Committee for conſidering the financial reports ſhould be kept open for the farther inveſtigation of the ſubject.

After the reſolutions were read, and leave given to bring in bills purſuant thereto,

Mr Pitt ſaid, there were various circumſtances which made it deſirable to poſtpone, for a few weeks, his ſtatement of the finances. Miniſters were induced to believe, that the propoſed delay would render the terms of a loan more favourable. It was obvious, that a full knowledge of the extent to which the public contributions, (which to the honour and credit of the people, were ſpreading rapidly throughout the kingdom) might be carried, would be a deſirable object to attain before the ſtatement of the Supply, and Ways and Means, ſhould be laid before the Houſe. It would alſo be neceſſary to know the effect of the act paſſed before the receſs, for the increaſing the aſſeſſed taxes. He ſhould therefore content himſelf with moving at preſent, that towards raiſing the ſupply, a further ſum of three millions, to be raiſed by loans on Exchequer Bills, ſhould be granted to his Majeſty.

Sir J. Sinclair doubted the policy of the meaſure, and expreſſed his apprehenſions that circumſtances might intervene to render the delay injurious to the public intereſt. He alſo accuſed the Miniſter of deviating from the uſual routine of buſineſs.

22. *Mr Jones* deſired to know whether Miniſters had it in contemplation to ſend the French Emigrants out of the country? If they had not, he ſhould bring forward ſome motion on the ſubject. He wiſhed it to be underſtood, that he had it from incontrovertable facts; that many of the emigrants were diſaffected to the Government and country on whom they ſubſiſted. In caſe of an invaſion, the perſons of this deſcription might create a great deal of confuſion and miſchief. At a time when ſuch an event was apprehended, he thought too much precaution could not be uſed. From the imputation of diſaffection, however, he wiſhed to except the Prieſts, whom he verily believed, were ſuffering for conſcience-ſake.

Mr Sec. Dundas alluded to the motion that was brought forward laſt year, reſpecting the alarming number of French Emigrants reſident in and about the metropolis. From the reſult of that inveſtigation it appeared, that the number had been greatly exaggerated, and that the apprehenſions were unfounded. That ſome of the individuals alluded to were diſaffected he had no doubt, but it was impoſſible to adopt any general meaſures which would not involve the innocent with the guilty. He could aſſure the Houſe, that the moment any ſuſpicious circumſtances came to the knowledge of the Executive Government, the party expreſſing ſentiments hoſtile to Government was inſtantly ſent away. Some might eſcape the vigilance of Miniſters, but if the Hon. Member, or any other perſon knew any diſaffected perſons of the deſcription alluded to, he did no more than his duty to give information, or to put an enquiry in train; and, if there appeared ground to put the Alien Act in force againſt them, it ſhould certainly be done.

Mr Jones expreſſed his ſatisfaction at this explanation.

Mr Baker called the attention of the

Mr

Houſe to the groſs miſrepreſentations and falſehoods reſpecting the treatment of priſoners of war in this country; reports repugnant to humanity and incompatible with the character of Engliſhmen. The reſult of the inveſtigation that had taken place at Liverpool on the ſubject, afforded one inſtance of the falſity and malignity of theſe rumours, which ſeemed to originate with the French Directory, for the purpoſe of exciting the indignation of the deluded people of France againſt this country. He concluded by moving for an account of the proceedings of the Admiralty and Tranſport Boards, and of the ſick and hurt office, with reſpect to the treatment of French priſoners of war.

Mr Roſe ſeconded the motion.

Mr Sec. Dundas ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman merited the thanks of the country for agitating this buſineſs. The libels upon the known humanity of Engliſhmen he had read with appropriate indignation and abhorrence. That the French Directory ſhould reſort to calumny and miſrepreſentation in order to excite the reſentment of France againſt this country, he was not at all ſurpriſed; for it was following up that ſyſtematic animoſity which they had uniformly profeſſed; but, that there ſhould be found in this country individuals who would avail themſelves of the tolerance of the law to propogate theſe falſehoods, was really matter of ſurpriſe. Whatever faults might attach upon us as a nation, want of humanity to thoſe whom the chance of war threw into our power was an imputation which never was attempted to be fixed upon us before. That no deviation had taken place from the uſual practice, and that the inſtances of ſeverity were juſtified on ſufficient grounds would appear from official papers, that were to be produced, relative to the exchange, treatment, and even beneficence of the country.

Lord Malden mentioned, as a proof of the priſoners being well ſupplied with proviſions, that at Briſtol the ſoldiers who were quartered there, were maintained by the ſuperfluities of the priſoners, who ſold there victuals at a cheap rate. An account was then moved for, of the expences incurred by the priſoners of war, from the commencement of the war, together with the daily or weekly allowance of each individual.—Alſo an account of the rations iſſued daily by the Commiſſioners for French priſoners, up to the 1ſt of February. And a copy of the inſtructions to Captain Coates, relative to the regulations of Engliſh priſoners in France. Agreed to.—Adjourned.

26. Several accounts were preſented from the Bank; and an account from the Mint of the gold and ſilver coined laſt year.

A Petition was preſented from the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, praying the aid of Parliament.

The Solicitor General introduced a motion of which he had given notice, by obſerving, that the policy of preventing the enemy from receiving funds by negotiating in this country, which might be turned againſt the country, was ſo obvious, that he ſhould ſimply move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent perſons reſiding in Great Britain from advancing money or effects, for purchaſes on the credit of debts owing to the government of the United Provinces, or to any bodys corporate, or to any perſon in the ſaid United Provinces, without licence for the ſame. —Leave given.

27. *Mr Pitt* brought up the bill to prevent the remiſſion of money and effects to Holland, which was read a firſt time.—Adjourned.

28. On the motion of *Mr W. Dundas*, leave was given to bring in a bill for improving Leith Harbour.

In a Committee on the bill for explaining and amending the Treating Act,

Mr Simeon, after an introductory ſpeech, propoſed ſeveral clauſes, the object of which was, that no meat or drink ſhould be given to voters, directly, by the candidates at elections, from the iſſuing of the writ to the return (except to a committee conſiſting of twelve members for counties and ſix for boroughs); that no carriages ſhould be employed by candidates for the conveyance of voters to the place of election; that no money ſhould be paid to voters for voting or forbearing to vote, or as an indemnification for loſs of time, and that the vote of an elector in contravention to theſe regulations ſhould be null and void.

Lord Belgrave brought up a clauſe to prevent the diſtributing ribbands or other

ther badges, and another for putting the duration of qualification and disqualification on a footing, by incapacitating the unsuccessful candidate, in cases of bribery and corruption, from sitting for any other place for the term of six years.

It being understood that these clauses were to be discussed afterwards, they were brought up and agreed to without any observations.

March 1. *Mr Grant* presented a petition from the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, &c. who compose the Farming Society of the county of Banff, setting forth the great injury arising to the agricultural interest of that part of the country from the low price of grain, which the petitioners attributed to the importation of foreign grain, and the high duties upon the distilleries. The petition was received, and ordered to be laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 13. This day the House met pursuant to adjournment.

Lord Grenville brought two messages from his Majesty, the one relative to Lord Duncan, and the other to Lord St Vincent, (for which see the Commons p. 197.) Being read by the Clerk, they were ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned to the 15th.

15. *The Duke of Bedford* rose, pursuant to notice, to fix a day for summoning the House. He began with observing, that the object for the consideration of which he wished their Lordships might be summoned, was a motion which he intended to submit to them, for an humble address to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss his present Ministers from the situations which they held under the Crown. He would admit that he did not cherish any hopes of success with respect to the issue of the measure, and he had therefore been induced to relinquish entirely his original design of bringing it forward. He now, however, proposed it, and begged to be clearly understood, not from any wish of his own, but from the desire and solicitation of many of his friends.

The motion was agreed to; and it was ordered, that the House be summoned on Monday the 12th day of March.—Adjourned.

Mr Dundas brought up Lords Duncan and St Vincent's annuity bills, and a bill to explain and amend a bill relative to the Supplementary Militia, which passed this session. It was read a first, second, and third time, and is expected to receive the Royal Assent to-morrow.—Adjourned.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Preparations are still making for the boasted invasion of Britain. Some of the last French papers contain a sort of proclamation of a very extraordinary nature, addressed to the emigrants. It begins with exhibiting to them the miseries of their present residence in foreign countries, and the impossibility of their return to France; it then endeavours to excite in them an indignation against England, and finally invites them to assemble in America, for the purpose of invading Canada, wresting it from England by an union with their countrymen there, and of submitting it to the protection of their mother country, who, though it will not receive them at home, may assist them abroad. We should scarcely have thought this Paris speculation worthy of notice, if it had not been drawn up with some ability, and inserted in their official journals.

GERMANY.

Rastadt, Feb. 2. The following is the answer of the French Ministers to the note of the Deputation of the Empire, in which they declared that they could not agree to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, and that the indemnification proposed for the powers who have possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, at the expence of those on the right, and the secularization of the Electorates or Bishoprics, is impracticable; it concludes with entreating the French ministers to propose a more reasonable basis. The French ministers say, that

"The Deputation of the Empire has been compelled formally to admit that the Republic *would not acquire a conſiderable acceſſion* of power and greatneſs by the acquiſition of the Tran-Rhinane provinces, either in reſpect of their extent, their language, their cuſtoms, and their modes of thinking. From this obſervation it indiſputably follows, that it is not from a deſire of aggrandizement that the French Republic deſires the boundary of the Rhine, and that its demand reſts upon a baſis much more forcible, upon a motive common to the two powers, that of providing, by invariable bounderies, for their future tranquillity.

"Such is the object at preſent to be ſettled, and not that ſeries of queſtions which the Deputation of the Empire endeavours to ſubſtitute in the room of the true object of diſcuſſion. The undersigned ſhall add only a ſingle reflection, and it is, that the prompt acceſſion to the demand of the French Republic, the ſubſequent examination of the acceſſory queſtions, and the concluſion of a ſolid peace will remove all pretext for mutual complaints. This is the true way to prove that we reſpectively wiſh in reality, and not in appearance, to put a period to the calamities of war.

TREILHARD and BOURSIER,
Members Plenipotentiary of the
French Republic."

To this the Deputation returned an anſwer, in which they aſcribed the war to the aggreſſion of the French, and hoped the Directory would ſee the importance of their objections.

HOLLAND.

On the 5th February, the Directory completed the new organization of the Provincial adminiſtrations. The *Conſtituent Aſſembly*, for by that name the Convention is now called, has aboliſhed all the proviſional adminiſtrations by the decree of unity, of ſovereignty, and territory; ſo that they are no longer Hollanders or Utrechters, but all appertain equally to the Batavian Republic.

The principles of their new conſtitution, according to the late decrees, are to be the aboliſhion of the reſpective ſovereignty of the provinces, and of the feudal ſyſtem; the excluſion of the Orange party, and the enemies of the ſovereignty of the people, from the right of voting for ten years after the acceptance of the Conſtitution; a plan of a new ſyſtem of finance, founded on the relative abilities of individuals; the aboliſhion of provincial quotas; (the Executive Government will fix the impoſts, ſubject to the ratification of the Legiſlative Body); the ſeparation of the legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers; an annual reſponſibility for the public expenditure; a ſtrict alliance with the French Republic, &c.

The laſt article of the code, which conſiſts of twenty eight, ſtates, "That there ſhall be a ſtrict union between the French and the Batavian republics, in ſuch a manner, that the latter, tho' conſidered as completely free, can entertain no political or commercial connection with the enemies of France; and that, in future, the two republics ſhall conſider the cauſe of either as a common cauſe."

SWISSERLAND.

The fate of this brave and virtuous people cannot fail to intereſt every feeling breaſt. The moſt circumſtantial account of the progreſs of the French againſt them, appears in the French papers, the ſubſtance of which we ſhall copy. It is certainly the moſt unprovoked and unjuſtifiable outrage that could be committed; but what can be expected from an unfeeling and unprincipled banditti.

Baſle, Feb. 4. Citizen Mangaud, previous to his departure from Arau, addreſſed the following letter to the council of Berne;

"*High and Mighty Lords.*

"The fraternal reception which I met with from the citizens of Arau during my reſidence at that place, inſpires me with a lively concern for their fate. I am informed that the ſentiments of liberty which they manifeſt, have been the occaſion of your putting troops in motion; but ſuch hoſtile preparations, High and Mighty Lords, cannot be indifferent to me; and I do hereby declare, that as ſoon as your armed force ſhall advance againſt Arau, or give the leaſt uneaſineſs to the inhabitants of that city, becauſe they have manifeſted opinions different from yours, the troops of the French Republic ſhall defile from all points, and by the ſhorteſt way, againſt the city of Berne and its magiſtrates, who ſhall be wholly reſponſible

ponſible for all the arbitrary ſteps it has made, as likewiſe for the prolongation of its proud and ridiculous tyranny. (Signed) MAINGAUD."

Berne, Feb. 13. The following is the letter tranſmitted on the 7th to the Directory at Paris:

"*Citizen Directors,*

"Permit the people of Berne, who are now cloſely united with the Government, with the frankneſs which cannot offend a great nation, to expreſs their ſentiments relative to the ſituation in which they are placed with reſpect to the French Government. Accuſtomed to find in the French nation, a well-diſpoſed and generous neighbour, which for centuries paſt has given the moſt reciprocal proofs of its friendſhip, the people of Berne ſee with ſorrow a remarkable change in the relations between the two countries. Animated by the moſt ſincere and reſpectful ſentiments, that people, now cloſely united with their government, hold it a ſacred duty to declare to you, Citizen Directors, that they earneſtly wiſh for peace with the French nation, and the re eſtabliſhment of the accuſtomed relations of amity and kindneſs; and that in every caſe of diſpute with the French, they will be ever ready ſpeedily to accommodate the ſame, as far as it can be done without injury to the independence of a free people: for to maintain this, and to defend it to the laſt drop of blood, they are firmly reſolved. In full confidence of the juſtice of this demand on the part of a free people, we promiſe ourſelves, Citizen Directors, a favourable and ſpeedy anſwer; and in this caſe entertain no doubt but you will order your troops to retire from our frontiers, on which our people, who have taken up arms only in ſelf-defence, will likewiſe retire. We again earneſtly requeſt a ſpeedy anſwer, and intreat you to be convinced of the ſincere and reſpectful attachment we feel toward you and the French nation. Citizen Directors, we remain yours, &c. The Government, and with it the united people, of the Republic of Berne."

Feb. 26. The people of Berne returned to the laſt note of Citizen Maingaud, an anſwer to the following effect:—"The Government of Berne is firmly reſolved to maintain faithful to its decree of the 3d February, and never to open negociations upon ſuch demands as were contained in Citizen Maingaud's note. It will not permit any foreign power to preſcribe a conſtitution to them, &c." Meanwhile orders were ſent to the deputies of Berne, at Baſle, to break off all further negociations.

Paris, March 20. The following are the letters of General Schauenburg, the commander of the French troops, to Citizen Maingaud, relative to the total defeat of the Swiſs troops, and the entry of the French into Berne, Soleure, and Fribourg.

Soleure, 12*th Ventoſe,* (*March* 2.)

"I haſten, Citizen Miniſter, to inform you, that I this morning attacked and took the village of Lengnau. From that place hither, every thing has been forced to yield to the arms of the great nation. Eight pieces of artillery with ammunition waggons, and 200 priſoners, fell into our hands. Among the priſoners are ſeveral ſtaff officers. I ſummoned Soleure about ten in the morning, and in half an hour the gates were opened to me. I have the honour to ſend you a copy of the ſummons. I directly haſtened to ſet the arreſted patriots at liberty, and have taken every neceſſary meaſure to make the arms of our brave warriors triumph through the whole Canton, and ſecure the empire in that freedom which conſtitutes the happineſs of a people. I ſhall have the honour to give you an account of every further proceeding, that you may tranſmit it to the Directory. Health and fraternity.

SCHAUENBURG."

Copy of the Summons to the General in command at Soleure.

"*General,*

"The Directory has commanded me to take poſſeſſion of the town of Soleure, adding, that if the leaſt oppoſition is made, or a ſingle drop of French blood ſpilt, the members of the government of Soleure ſhall anſwer for it with their lives and property. Inform the members of your government of the will of the directory, and open your gates to the republican troops. I give you half an hour to reſolve in; when this has elapſed, in caſe of reſiſtance, I ſhall fire upon the town, and put the garriſon to the ſword.

SCHAUENBURG."

Berne, March 5. We yeſterday entered this town. The affair was obſtinate,

on both ſides. We advanced from Fraubroun hither. The Swiſs fought retreating for three hours, and loſt a great number of men. We have taken twenty pieces of cannon, and nine ſtandards. The capitulation of Berne is of the ſame kind with that of Soleure.

SCHAUENBURG."

ITALY.

Rome is free, ſay the French, Rome, once the miſtreſs of the world, but often the author of deſolation and maſſacre, has experienced another revolution in her government. The fanatic banners of the croſs, which have waved for twelve centuries upon the ruins of the Roman Capitol, have now given place to the tree of liberty. The following is a ſhort ſketch of the principal events attending this important tranſaction:

Soon after the inſurrection in Rome, in which the French General Duphot was killed, the Executive Directory ordered the army of Italy to march againſt that capital, under the pretext of avenging the outrages committed by the Papal government. The French army met with no impediment on the part of the Pope's ſoldiers; but ſome unfortunate peaſants, ſeduced by miſſionaries, dared to ſhow themſelves. They were ſoon diſperſed by force, and afterwards "enlightened by a manifeſto of General Berthier." At length the inhabitants of Rome, who had not participated in the crimes of their prieſts, obliterated them by a ſolemn diſavowal. The people ſeparated their cauſe from that of the guilty, and exacted juſtice from their own government. General Berthier arrived under the walls of Rome, and remained there a few days, waiting the deliberations of the inhabitants. On the 5th of February, the anniverſary of the 22d year of Pope Pius the VIth, the French General entered the capital; and ſoon after the people repaired to Campo Vaccino, where they drew up a ſolemn act of their reſumption of the rights of ſovereignty, which was ſigned by ſeveral thouſands of the Roman citizens.

This public act ſtated, that the Roman people, oppreſſed for a long time by the government of prieſts, a true political monſter, attempted ſeveral times to throw off its yoke; that the ſecret magic of ſuperſtition, intereſt, and armed force, combined againſt its efforts, had rendered till that time its exertions uſeleſs; but that, at length, the government had fallen of itſelf, in conſequence of a ſucceſſion of weakneſs and inſult, of meanneſs and of pride: that the Roman people, dreading to behold either an horrible anarchy, or a vitiated tyranny, to take its place, had collected all their courage, and conſolidated all their ſtrength, to preſerve the State from all the effects of that diſſolution; and, alſo, that they determined to claim their rights of ſovereignty.

That in ſuppreſſing, aboliſhing, and annihilating the civil and political government of prieſts, the people conſtitute themſelves the free and independent ſovereign: that they had reſumed every executive and legiſlative authority; and that they were about to execute theſe by their repreſentatives, according to the *rights of man*, which are impreſcriptible; agreeably to the principles of juſtice, truth, liberty, and equality: that, by virtue of this act, all political and civil power exerciſed by the Pope, was proviſionally transferred to the departments, and the members named by the people; at the head of whom were five conſuls, inveſted with the ſame authority as the former congregations of ſtate.

Further, this public act contained the nomination of all the other magiſtrates, prefects, ediles, and officers of all the proviſional government.

The proviſional department of the police in Rome, immediately upon the change of government, addreſſed a proclamation to the people, in which, after having dwelt upon the corruption, baſeneſs, and tyranny of the Papal government, whoſe devouring avarice debaſed the coin, granted impunity to all kinds of monopoly, and reduced all claſſes to the impoſſibility of ſubſiſting, they announced, that the new government was employed in remedying thoſe diſorders; and that they would immediately cauſe to be opened the *Mont de Piete*, where all kinds of property would be ſafely protected: they alſo enjoined all the citizens to wear the national cockade, conſiſting of white, black, and red ribbons. The Papal arms were every where ordered to be removed. All the orders of knighthood, gold keys, titles of nobility and pre-eminence were prohibited, as contrary

trary to equality; and liveries were alſo ſuppreſſed, as diſgraceful to humanity.—All this, evidently, is the operation of the French.

LONDON.

March 3. Yeſterday, Fugion and Rivett arrived at the Public-office, Bow-ſtreet, with —— Binns, —— O'Connor, —— Fevey, —— Leary, and —— Ally, who they took into cuſtody on Tueſday morning at Margate, in conſequence of their receiving a warrant by an expreſs at Graveſend, where they were upon other buſineſs, that the above perſons were about to embark for France, under very ſuſpicious circumſtances, and that they were concerned in a traitorous correſpondence with the enemy. Binns was taken up at the correſpondence ſociety, on the 31ſt of July laſt, and O'Conner is a perſon of great notoriety in Dublin. From the information that has been given againſt them, it appears, that Binns left town on Thurſday laſt, and went to Whitſtable, between Canterbury and Margate, where he engaged with a fiſherman for his boat, to take him and his companions to France, for the ſum of 150 guineas, and to put 300 guineas into the hands of ſome perſon at Canterbury, as a compenſation for his veſſel, in caſe it ſhould be detained in France! and that he and others went down on Sunday, by the Whitſtable Hoy. The mayor of Whitſtable having intimation that ſuch perſons were there, their things were ſearched by a cuſtom-houſe officer, who, obſerving the name of O'Conner in ſome of their ſhoes, and not any of them going by ſuch name, it gave riſe to ſome ſuſpicions, which were communicated by the mayor to the ſecretary of ſtate. Rivet and Fugion, on their receiving the expreſs, ſet out for Whitſtable, where they were informed the priſoners had left the place, under very ſuſpicious circumſtances, having hired a cart to carry their luggage to Margate, a croſs country road, upwards of twenty-five miles, and all of them walking that diſtance. On the officers arriving at Margate, they apprehended them at a Mrs Crickett's, a ſmall public-houſe called the King's-arms, where they found Fevey in the parlour, who went by the name of Colonel Morris, and the others were acting as his ſervants. On ſearching Fevey, a dagger of a moſt curious nature was found upon him, and ſeveral piſtols and other arms found with their baggage. A great quantity of boxes, &c. were taken with them, all which were written upon "Colonel Morris," and ſeveral of them were made in ſuch a manner as to ſink immediately if thrown into water. On ſearching the pockets of their coats ſome papers were found, in one of which was ſome hair powder, (and which it is ſuppoſed belongs to Fevey, none but he wearing powder) which appear to be written from the Correſponding Society to the Directory of France, ſtating, that a delegate from each diviſion was then ſitting, and that the worthy citizen that bore the letter, was the perſon who once before had the honour of waiting upon them. The priſoners were conveyed to town in three poſt-chaiſes, followed by two poſt-coaches, and eſcorted by a party of light horſe, and underwent a private examination before the above magiſtrate, and were committed to different priſons till this morning, then to be examined before the Privy Council. In one of their great coats was found a moſt ſeditious paper, purporting to be an addreſs of a ſecret committee of United Iriſhmen to the French Directory. Drawings and bearings of the Engliſh coaſt were alſo found on them; with a liſt of the houſes where the meetings of the correſponding and other democratic ſocieties are held in this country. On the 6th, the examinations finiſhed before the Privy Council; when O'Conner, Fevey, Binns, and Allen, were committed, by warrant, to the Tower; and Leary, the ſervant, was ſent, under the care of Mr Eaſt, to the houſe of correction in Coldbath-fields.

7. From the account of Fanny Martin, wife of the boatſwain, now at New York, it appears that the mutiny which took place on board the Hermione frigate, in the beginning of Auguſt laſt, was headed by William Farmer, maſter's mate. That the captain, nine officers, (including her huſband) and a lieutenant of marines, were murdered and thrown overboard: that a few days afterward, the veſſel got into Laguira, from whence ſhe was permitted, by the governor, to go to that city. The maſter, gunner, and carpenter, with two midſhipmen, were priſoners at Laguira when

when she left it.—Officers murdered: Captain Pigot; Lieutenants Spriggs, Douglas, Fenshaw; Mr Percy, purser; Dr Sanfom; Mr Manning, captain's clerk; Mr Smith, midshipman; Mr Martin, boatswain; a lieutenant of marines, name forgot.

Antiquities.—A curious antique helmet and a mask, that were found some time ago at Ribchester in Lancashire, have lately been exhibited at the meetings of the societies of antiquities, where they excited so much attention that their draftsman Mr Underwood, was ordered to make correct drawings of them, which have accordingly been executed for the use of the society. The helmet is Roman, and appears to have been executed between the times of Septimus Severus and Conftantine. The deſign of the figures upon it is very grand, but the workmanſhip, though good, is inferior to the deſign. The maſk, which was found attached to the helmet, is of the fineſt Grecian workmanſhip, executed, probably, about the time of Alexander the Great. The cognoſcenti are not agreed as to its character, ſome conſidering it as a Bacchus, while others believe it to be a Meduſa; but they all agree in declaring it to be one of the fineſt pieces of antique ſculpture that has yet been found in this or any other country. Theſe valuable relics of antiquity were found by mere accident; a boy ſliding down a bank, part of the earth gave way, and led to the diſcovery.

13. Early on Friday morning, the watchman going his round near Whitfield's chapel, Tottenham-court-road, perceived a hackney-coach waiting near the burying-ground, and concluding that ſome of the reſurrection-men were at work, gave notice to one of the patrole, who going to the ſpot, ſaw three men in converſation with the coachman, who at his approach made off: he, however, ſecured the coachman, and, ſearching the coach, diſcovered the body of a male child wrapt up in a cloth; he then went to examine the burying-ground; and finding ſeveral graves open, knocked at the door of the ſexton's houſe, which adjoins the ground, but was a very conſiderable time before he obtained any anſwer, which was at laſt given by a woman, who informed him that the ſexton was gone to ſleep in Weſtminſter. At day-light, a further ſearch took place, when eight more bodies (four women, three children, and one man) were found tied up in ſacks in a ditch not far from the chapel, and which had been interred the preceding evening.—The coachman, whoſe name is John Peake, was brought before Sir. Bond, Eſq; at the public office Bow-ſtreet, when all the parties attended: and after thoſe claiming the dead had identified the reſpective bodies, the magiſtrate proceeded to examine the priſoner, who ſaid in his defence, that about three o'clock yeſterday morning, he was called off the ſtand near the end of Hatton ſtreet, Holborn, by three men, who ordered him to drive to Pitt-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, and there getting out, deſired him to wait for them near the chapel; that one of them continued by the coach the whole time; but denied ſeeing any thing put into his coach, or even that the doors were opened after the man firſt got out. The ſexton was alſo interrogated; but nothing could be collected from him, he having ſlept from home on Thurſday night. The coachman was committed for farther examination. One man claimed two bodies, his wife and child, who had been depoſited in the ſame grave the preceding evening: the child was the ſame that had been found in the coach.

Mr Joſeph Strong, a celebrated blind man, died laſt week at Carliſle, in the 66th year of his age. This very ſingular character, whoſe rare talents have been the frequent theme of converſation, was blind from his infancy; yet he afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a wonderful proficiency in mechanics. At a very early age he conſtructed an organ; all his knowledge of ſuch an inſtrument having been previouſly obtained by his ſecreting himſelf in the cathedral after evening ſervice, and thereby getting an opportunity of examining the inſtrument. Having diſpoſed of this organ, he made another, upon which he was accuſtomed to play during his life. By the time he was twenty years of age, he had made himſelf almoſt every article of dreſs. He indulged his fancy in making a great variety of miniature figures and machines, beſide almoſt every article of houſehold furniture; but theſe amuſements did not prevent his following with great aſſiduity the buſineſs of a

weaver

weaver, and it is reported that he was accounted a good workman.

On the 14th, forgeries of a new and fingular nature were difcovered at the Bank.—And on the 16th, the extent of the forgery was fully made known, and the parties concerned in it were taken into cuftody. Adamfon, a principal, has developed the fact, and in a letter to the bank directors of yefterday's date, refigned himfelf to his unhappy fate, and gave up the names of the parties concerned. He informs the directors, that he fhould never have thought of the expedient but for Wilkinfon, his late partner, who has been apprehended, and was fully committed yefterday by Sir William Addington. It appears from this letter, that Adamfon, Wilkinfon, Roworth, (a bank clerk) and Kavana, are the only parties concerned; that the firft inftance of the commiffion of a forgery was effected with fuccefs about nine months ago, fince which the practice has never ceafed, and that the bills in circulation (and which are ftill unpaid) amount to fomething lefs than thirty thoufand pounds.

Mr Barrett, alfo guilty of forgery, was apprehended on the 19th. On the 21ft, he was to have undergone an examination. The two officers each took hold of an arm till they arrived at the gate of the Compter, when the turnkey went forward to open it, and left the prifoner with his partner. Barrett availed himfelf of the moment, made a fudden fpring from under his arm, and effected his efcape. The cry of "Stop thief," refounded from every quarter, but the prifoner's voice was among the loudeft. He directed his courfe down Walbrook, but fuch a confufion enfued, and no one laying hold of the right perfon (though many were ftopped) he got clear off.

Captures for February.

A French fchooner, of 12 guns and 80 men; and a floop, of 10 guns and 75 men, by the Tamar frigate, in the Weft Indies.

La Voiage, a French corvette, of 22 guns and 175 men, by the Melampus.

Three French privateers, and one Spanifh, by a fquadron of frigates cruifing in the Mediterranean, difpatched from Lord St Vincent's fquadron.

A French privateer, of 20 guns and 90 men, by the L'Aigle. A French privateer, of 2 guns, 6 fwivels, and 40 men, by the Alcmene. A French privateer brig, of 16 guns and 100 men, by the Mercury. A Spanifh fchooner privateer, of 4 guns, 12 fwivels, and 40 men, by the Speedy. A French fhip privateer, of 16 guns and 118 men, by the King's Fifher. A French privateer, of 14 guns and 108 men, by the Gorgon.—All in the Mediterranean.

A French privateer, of 22 guns and 130 men, by the Indefatigable and Cambrian.

A Spanifh letter of marque, of 6 guns and 17 men, by the Aurora.

A French privateer, of 24 guns and 150 men, by the Shannon.

A French privateer, of 16 guns and 220 men, by the Dryad.

A French privateer, of 12 guns and 108 men, by the Anfon.

A French privateer, of 12 guns and 96 men, by the Mercury.

Captures for March.

Le Courier corvette, of 24 guns, and 150 men, by the Jafon.

La Legere fhip privateer, of 18 guns and 130 men, by the Phaeton.

La Ravanche luggar privateer, of 16 guns and 62 men, by the Marquis of Cobourg cutter. The privateer afterwards funk, but the crew were faved.

A French luggar, of 4 fwivels and 17 men, by the Refolution luggar.

A French luggar, of 1 gun and 4 fwivels, and 28 men, by the Charon.

A French cutter, of 4 guns and 2 fwivels and 40 men, by the Cameleon.

Eleven fail of French veffels taken, part of them deftroyed, two of them laden with naval ftores, the reft with wine and brandy, by a fquadron under the command of Sir J. B. Warren.

La Sophie cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 40 men, by the Telemachus cutter.

DUBLIN.

Dublin, March 8. In confequence of information received, that Mr Arthur O'Connor, the fworn proprietor and publifher of The Prefs, had been feized at Margate, in the actual attempt of taking his paffage for France, with Quigley, the Prieft of Dundalk, Alderman Alexander, on Tuefday, having received proper information upon oath, proceeded to feize the materials and papers of *The Prefs*; it became a matter of immediate and indifpenfable neceffity

ceſſity to prevent a fugitive from Ireland, accuſed of treaſonable libels here, and endeavouring to fly from England to France, from exciting any longer the people to inſurrection, whilſt it was incumbent on Government to procure every proper evidence for corroborating and ſubſtantiating the proofs of his guilt.

The Superintending Magiſtrate, in ſearching the place where the above-mentioned Paper was printed (the houſe, No 62, Abbey-ſtreet) ſeized a quantity of ſeditious papers in manuſcript, with ſome ball cartridges, which a woman was endeavouring to convey out of the houſe while this Magiſtrate was doing his duty. Some of the workmen of the above newſpaper were taken into cuſtody, but afterwards diſcharged.

Among the perſons in the houſe where The Preſs was printed were found Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Counſellor Sampſon, and Mr Swift, ſen. whoſe puniſhment of impriſonment in the New Gaol, for a libel againſt certain of the Fellows of Trinity College, ſome time ago, had been humanely remitted by Government, and whom it was ſuppoſed then acted as director of that paper.

None of theſe leaders were detained that night, having pledged themſelves to be forthcoming in the morning to anſwer any charge that might be alledged againſt them.

EDINBURGH.

March 1. At a meeting of the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, held this day, the following reſolutions were moved and unanimouſly agreed to:—*1ſt*, To draw up a dutiful and loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty on the preſent poſture of public affairs.—*2dly*, To form and publiſh a *Warning* and *Admonition* to the people of Scotland, pointing out to them their danger, and their duty upon this occaſion.—*3dly*, To recommend it to the Clergy of this Church to uſe all their influence in aid of the Executive Power, and in promoting ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for the defence of the kingdom.—*For the Addreſs, ſee page 210.*

Between Tueſday night the 27th, and and Wedneſday morning the 28th February, James Gray, weaver in Colton, in the vicinity of Glaſgow, in an affray with Athol Moon, corporal in the 1ſt battalion of Scottiſh Royals, was ſtabbed with a bayonet, in conſequence of which he died a few hours afterwards.

At a general meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, called for the purpoſe on the 5th curt. the following reſolutions were adopted, on a motion from Sir James Murray:—

The Highland Society of Scotland is deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of that duty which is incumbent on every corporate body, as well as individuals, in the preſent critical ſtate of public affairs, to aſſiſt and promote, by every means in their power, the defence of the country againſt the attempts of an enemy, who have declared the moſt determined and inveterate hoſtility againſt the property, the freedom, and the ſafety of its inhabitants; againſt its national independence, its conſtitution, its laws, and its religion. This Society, yet in its infancy, with a variety of objects whoſe extenſion it is anxious to promote, but which it can only promote by an œconomy and increaſe of its funds, at preſent of a very limited amount, regrets that the ſtate and appropriation of theſe funds, pledged to the purpoſes of its inſtitution, do not admit of its contributing, in a corporate capacity, in money towards this patriotic and laudable purpoſe; but it is anxious to declare its warm and decided approbation of the meaſure, and to recommend in an earneſt manner to all its members, to promote, as well by their individual aid, as by their influence in different parts of the kingdom, the ſucceſs of a contribution in which every one, of whatever rank or ſituation, is intereſted, as immediately conducive to the ſafety of himſelf and his family, as eſſential to the cauſe of his God, his King, and his Country.

The Town Council of this city, as patrons of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, unanimouſly reſolved, "That for the future, no Profeſſor ſhall be choſen till there is an actual vacancy of the Profeſſorſhip to which he ſhall be elected."

8. Thurſday being the day appointed for the general faſt, ſuitable diſcourſes* were preached at the different churches, meetings, and chapels.

* See page 179.

The

The Admonition and Warning to the people of Scotland, from the General Aſſembly, was read from the pulpits.

12. Yeſterday morning nine French priſoners eſcaped from the Caſtle of Edinburgh, by letting themſelves down from the wall with a rope. Seven of them have ſince been taken, and again lodged in the Caſtle.

12. This morning a man and his wife were found dead on the road between Glaſgow and Paiſley; their names are Donald Carmichael and Helen Chriſtie, as appears from a marking on a Bible. The man ſeems to be about 50 years of age; the woman under 40.

On Thurſday the 15th, ſome areas in the Lawnmarket, containing ſtances for three houſes, one to the ſtreet, and the other two on the road leading to the Earthen Mound, were ſold by public roup for 4001.

The Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Light Dragoons have, in a letter to the Right Hon. H. Dundas, extended their original offer of ſervice, and declared that they are ready and willing, in caſe of invaſion, or the imminent danger of it, to march, on the ſhorteſt notice, to any part of Great Britain in which their ſervices may be of uſe in repelling the invading enemy.

24. The General Court Martial in the Caſtle of Edinburgh this day finiſhed the trial of Capt. John Cameron of the North Fencible Highlanders, which began on Monday the 12th curt. The ſentence will not be made public till the Commander in Chief's pleaſure is known upon it.—The Court are to proceed on Monday to the trial of Captain and Adjutant Roy of the 2d bat. 4th fencible regiment, on certain charges of falſe returns, diſreſpectful and unofficer-like behaviour, &c. brought againſt him by his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell.

Warning and Admonition to the People of Scotland, by the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly, met at Edinburgh, March 1. 1798.

In the arduous conteſt in which we are at preſent engaged, we have not as yet met with any national diſaſter; but, while the other States of Europe, intimidated by the progreſs of the French arms, are bending under the yoke, we have hitherto been able to protect our commerce, and to ward off the hoſtilities which have been directed againſt our ſhores. While, brethren, you celebrate the gallantry of our ſeamen, the vigilance and activity of our naval adminiſtration, the ſkill and alertneſs of our commanders; while you honour with daily expreſſions of your good will the illuſtrious heroes who led to victory, and pay every tribute to the memory of the brave and faithful men who fell in the cauſe of their country: amidſt the acknowledgements due to human exertions, look up to HIM whom the wind and the ſeas obey. Recollect the circumſtances which render the time and the meaſure of a naval victory completely dependent upon the will of Heaven. In the train of ſucceſs which has attended us round the globe, mark the continued interpoſition of Providence for our defence; and after the example of the Noble Admirals who, in the preſence of their Sovereign, preſented upon the altar of God the colours which have been won in the great naval engagements of this war, let all ranks of men unite in ſaying, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be the glory."

The ſucceſſion of naval victories, which we truſt, brethren, you recollect with pious gratitude, has filled our enemies with rage. They are indignant that there is one nation in Europe over which, in the unexampled career of their fortune, they have never gained any advantage, which has perſevered in oppoſing its influence to the wild progreſs of their ambition, and has had the magnanimity to extend its views to the independence of Europe, and the liberties of mankind. They are indignant that there is one free government which repudiates their falſe maxims; one eſtabliſhed conſtitution which expoſes the chimerical nature of their ſyſtem; one happy country, where the complete ſecurity which the ſubject derives from the legal adminiſtration of juſtice, forms a ſtriking contraſt to the precarious tenure by which every man holds his life, his property, and his place in ſociety, under the unlimited deſpotiſm which has been engrafted upon their doctrines of liberty and equality. They have declared, that the French Republic and the Britiſh Government cannot ſubſiſt together. They are collecting on their coaſts a great army, which, with a view to inſult and to intimidate

us, they call "the Army of England;" and having rejected the equitable terms which we offered, without propoſing in their turn any plan of pacification, they boaſt that they will ſend this army to dictate in London the terms upon which they will condeſcend to give us peace.

After theſe declarations of the enemy, the war is not on our part a matter of choice? It is a war which the firſt law of nature, the great duty of ſelf preſervation, renders juſt and neceſſary: It is a war not for wealth, for diſtant poſſeſſions, for commercial advantages: It is a war in defence of all the bleſſings which we have received from Heaven, in defence of the honour, the independence, the exiſtence of the nation. Imagine not, brethren, that it is only a temporary interruption of your tranquillity which you have reaſon to dread. The enemies with whom you now contend come to ſeize your property, to lay waſte your lands, and to repay the armies which invade you with the ſpoil. In the fury of their rapine they will make no diſtinction; but the houſes of the peaſant and the landlord, of the farmer and the cottager, will be conſumed in one flame. They come to wreſt out of our hands the dominion of the ſea, to annihilate our commerce, to render us completely ſubject to their power, and to reduce Great Britain to the condition of Venice, which, after pretending to make free, they ſold to the Emperor; of Holland, which their friendſhip has ruined; of the combination of ſtates, called the Cisalpine Republic, which hold a precarious exiſtence under the protection of a victorious French General. They wage war againſt your form of Government; and if they accompliſh their deſigns, you will be no longer a free people. Inſtead of that ſecurity which every man enjoys, by knowing that he cannot be condemned till his conduct has been fully inveſtigated, and the ſentence of a jury has pronounced him guilty, there will be ſubſtituted the mandates of a government, which, under the pretext of liberty, ſets no bounds to its deſpotiſm; which, without even the form of a trial ſends the ſuſpected to public or to ſecret death, to priſon, or to baniſhment; which confiſcates their effects, and extends its perſecutions to all their connections. Inſtead of a ſubordination of ranks, which we know to be the beſt guard of liberty, by which no man is excluded from riſing to riches and honour, and the different orders of the ſtate miniſter to the ſubſiſtence, the protection, and the enjoyments of one another, there will be an equality of wretchedneſs, in which the rich are ſtripped of their property; the poor, without being permitted to ſhare in the ſpoil, are deprived of their comforts; and all are alike ſubjected to arbitrary requiſition, to inſult, and oppreſſion. Your enemies come, brethren, not only to dethrone your King, and to diſmiſs your Parliament, but they come to overthrow that religion which you and your fathers have profeſſed, and the free exerciſe of which is one of the rights of a Britiſh ſubject. They wage war againſt the Scriptures which you revere; againſt the God in whom you truſt. They have effaced from their kalender that day upon which Chriſtians have, from the beginning, celebrated the reſurrection of the Lord Jeſus; and they are endeavouring to obliterate every memorial of the Chriſtian religion. All religious eſtabliſhment of every kind, all Chriſtian belief and worſhip, they ridicule and proſcribe. Were their impious threatnings to prevail, in thoſe churches where you are now met, you would aſſemble no more; the voice of your paſtors would never again be heard there. Inſtead of the chearing, conſoling, elevating doctrines of the Goſpel of Chriſt, there would be publicly inculcated in this land that gloomy, degrading ſyſtem, which baniſhes mind from the univerſe, which declares that death is an eternal ſleep, and that, beyond the grave, there is no puniſhment to the wicked, no reward to the righteous, no recompence for the troubles of life. The ſound inſtruction of the Scriptures would yield to the deluſive doctrines of a falſe philoſophy, which ſhakes the ſecurity of Government, deſtroys the innocence and tranquility of private life, and gives licence to a multitude of crimes; and the derelection of every religious principle would in this country be accompanied with the ſame brutality of rage, and flagitiouſneſs of conduct, which have appeared in the atrocious deeds that have marked the progreſs of the French revolution. Nor would it be in your power, brethren, to fly, as many inhabitants

bitants of France have fled, from theſe horrors; for whether could you go? If this iſland become a province of France, there will be no longer an aſylum for the wretched, no other habitation of religion, truth, and juſtice; but one found of tumult and uproar will be heard around the globe.

We beſeech you, brethren, ſeriouſly to conſider the dangers of which we have given you a faithful picture; and we earneſtly recommend it to all the miniſters of this national church, to endeavour, by public and private inſtruction, to impreſs your minds with a ſenſe of the duty which, in ſuch circumſtances, you owe to your country; and to encourage people of all ranks to reſolve, like our King, and his two Houſes of Parliament, that they will ſtand or fall with our religion, our laws, and liberties. Is there a Briton whoſe heart will not accord with ſuch admonitions? Is this a time to contend about political differences, when we are ſtruggling for the very exiſtence of the nation? Shall ſpeculative improvements of the beſt conſtitution in the world, ſhall attachment to party, or private diſſatisfaction, unnerve the Britiſh arm, and lay our ſide open to the dagger of the foe? We have ſeen, with much ſatisfaction, the voluntary aſſociations for the defence of the country, in which perſons of rank and property, mingling with merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, form a body of men trained to the uſe of arms, who, without forſaking the occupations of peace, are ready to repreſs internal tumult, and to guard our ſhores againſt the approach of the foe. We behold, with equal delight, another expreſſion of the ſame patriotic ſpirit, in the alacrity with which money is furniſhed for the public ſervice. While the taxes that have been lately impoſed do not, in the ſmalleſt degree, affect the lower orders of the community, thoſe who pay the largeſt ſhare of them are ſo far from complaining of the burden created by the demands of the State, that we ſee them preſſing forward to teſtify their zeal in the common cauſe, by the voluntary contribution of a large portion of their income. It is wiſe to think, that wealth cannot be ſo profitably expended as in preſerving all that renders exiſtence deſirable: It is virtuous to learn private frugality from the extent of the national expenditure: It is magnanimous to relinquiſh every paltry ſcheme of hoarding up ſuperfluities and ſavings when all is at ſtake, and to truſt, that every ſacrifice will be abundantly recompenſed by the gratitude of the country, and a ſhare in the national proſperity. Let thoſe who are reſtrained by the narrowneſs of their income, or the demands of their families, from emulating the liberality of their brethren, be the more ſolicitous to exhibit every diſplay of public ſpirit which their ſituation admits.—A ſeaſon of danger, of alarm, and national exertion, is a time when the laws ſhould reign ſupreme; when every man ſhould be found at his poſt, waiting in ſilence to receive the orders which may be given him, prompt in yielding obedience, and ready to lend the Community all his talents and all his vigour. At ſuch a time, all who love their country, forgetting former quarrels, ſhould, without recrimination, encourage one another under every hardſhip, and bear, without murmuring, every burden. Let every ſinner think, that he adds to the ſum of national guilt, and conſpires, in his place, to draw down the vengeance of Heaven upon the land which nouriſhes him. Let the frivolous manners, the languid, careleſs, ſelfiſh ſpirit, and that corruption of the whole character, which the continuance of peace and national proſperity tends to foſter, yield the place which they have uſurped in this country, to thoſe manly virtues which the preſſure of the times demand. Maintain, brethren, a ſacred regard to all the rights of your neighbours. Abandon every vicious purſuit, and concenter in love to your country, thoſe affections which at other times follow after vanity. By this union of ſentiment and of effort, you will expoſe the falſehood of that inſidious diſtinction which our enemies affect to draw between the Government and the people of Britain; and you will exhibit to their view a nation whom their emiſſaries were not able to corrupt, whom their boaſting has not intimidated, and whom the hiſtory of their eventful revolution is daily confirming in attachment to that unrivalled conſtitution, of which, with an envious eye, and an uſurping hand, they attempt to rob us.

Let a firm faith in the ſuperintend-

ing Providence of God eſtabliſh your minds, brethren, in perfect tranquillity with regard to the iſſue of the preſent conteſt. To reſiſt the rude attack of the ſpoiler, to ſet bounds to lawleſs ambition, and to prolong the reign of order and juſtice, is a duty which God hath impoſed, a ſervice which accords with the whole plan of His righteous adminiſtration, a work which he approves, and which He will bleſs. The combination of his enemies cannot ſhake the pillars of His everlaſting throne. The Church of Chriſt is founded upon a "Rock, againſt which the gates of hell ſhall not prevail;" and, notwithſtanding the aſſertions and efforts of infidelity, the public eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity ſhall continue to be the barrier erected by the God of Truth againſt the return of idolatry and ſuperſtition. "He that is higher than the higheſt regardeth, and there be higher than they."—"He beholdeth miſchief and ſpite to requite them with His hand."—"He hath bent his bow;" and when his time is come, "He will make ready his arrows upon the ſtrings," and "will find out them that hate him." By continuing our ſucceſſes at ſea, He may ſtill turn the battle from our gates; or, if he has deſtined that upon our own land we are to contend, whether Great Britain ſhall retain its rank amongſt the nations of the earth, or become an appendage of the French republic: He may employ the confuſion and deſtruction which await the invader as an inſtrument of accelerating the return of peace. Be not afraid, brethren, of the threats of the foe; but "ſanctify the Lord of Hoſts himſelf, and let him be your fear, and let Him be your dread." Recollect the glorious ſtruggle by which your anceſtors purchaſed the bleſſings of a free Government; and, proving yourſelves worthy of the precious inheritance which they have tranſmitted to you, truſt in that arm which made them ſtrong. "Remember the Lord which is great and terrible; and fight for your brethren, your ſons and your daughters, your wives and your houſes." Set up your banners in His name, and He will ſpread over you His impenetrable ſheild.—"The right hand of the Lord, which doth valiantly," ſhall again overthrow thoſe who riſe up againſt you; and your children's children ſhall, in this land, worſhip the God of their fathers.—Amen.

WM. GREENFIELD, Moderator.
AW. DALZEL, Clk.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Feb. 5. Came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of *Thomas Collard*, late ſervant to John Brodie, tenant in Wittingham Mains, for murder or culpable homicide, in having driven his cart over ſome children on his return from Haddington to his maſter's houſe, by which Janet Bertram, a girl of about 10 years of age, was killed. The libel was reſtricted to *culpable homicide*. The examination of witneſſes was over by one o'clock, when the Jury were incloſed, and on Tueſday returned a verdict, finding, all in one voice, the pannel *guilty*. The court pronounced ſentence, ordaining him to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of Edinburgh till the 20th inſt. then to be ſent to Haddington, and on the 23d to be taken to the place where the crime was committed; there to receive ten laſhes; and to be whipped, the ſame day, through the town of Haddington. Thereafter to be detained in Haddington jail till the 9th of March, and then to be liberated.

APPEALS.

The Houſe of Lords gave judgment in the appeal from the Court of Seſſion, William Douglas, Eſq; againſt the Truſtees of the late Robert Dalrymple, writer to the ſignet. The Houſe of Lords, on the motion of Lord Thurlow, ordered the decree to be *reverſed*, and that the Court of Seſſion ſhould award coſts to the appellant.

William Smith and others, chaiſe-hirers and poſtmaſters in Scotland, appellants—William Scot, Eſq; procurator-fiſcal, reſpondent. From the pleadings it appeared that the appellants had conſpired to raiſe the rate of travelling in the county of Edinburgh to 1½d. a mile; that a complaint was made to the Bench of Juſtices, who declared that proceeding to be illegal, which deciſion was afterwards confirmed by the court of Seſſion; and from the decree of that Court, came the final appeal to the Houſe of Lords. *The Lord Chancellor* obſerved, that there could be no doubt but that the conſpiracy entered into by the appellants, to raiſe the rate of poſt-travelling, was perfectly illegal. Their Lordſhips therefore affirmed the decree of the Court of Quarter-Seſſions.

Roſs of Staffold againſt the Executors of the late Mr William M'Dowall, accountant in Dumfries. The Lord Chancellor concluded with moving to *reverſe* the interlocutor appealed from; to *affirm* the interlocutor

locutor of the Lord Ordinary; and to *remit* the cauſe to the Court of Seſſion, to allow the appellant his coſts in the Court below. Ordered Accordingly.

John and James M'Lean, merchants in Leith *v.* Thorley Bolton and Co. merchants in Narva in Ruſſia, and Thomas Grantoun, W. S. their Attorney. Council were heard for the appellants at conſiderable length. The reſpondents counſel were not heard. *The Lord Chancellor* ſhortly expreſſed his diſapprobation of the proceedings of the apellants. He intended to decide on the caſe, as far as their juriſdiction could go, which, from the peculiar nature of the caſe, was not to the full extent; and to attach the ſum of 200l. coſts to the appellants. He concluded by moving to this effect; which was ordered accordingly.

THE month of March has been cold and diſagreeable throughout; the wind has blown either from the eaſt quarter or north weſt, and there has been a good deal of rain, ſleet, and ſnow. On the 17th, 18th, and 30th, a good deal of ſnow fell. The lambing ſeaſon will be of courſe backward and unfavourable. The markets have been uncommonly well ſupplied, particularly with all the variety uſually had here. Turbot, cod, and ſalmon in great perfection; cod is often had at 1½d. or 2d. per lb. and turbot at the rate of 4d. ſalmon 10d. and 1s. Beef and mutton, in general, 6d.; veal from 6d. to 8d.; lamb from 3s. to 5s. per quarter.

The Engliſh report for *February* ſtates, that in the northern diſtricts, notwithſtanding the froſt and falls of ſnow during that month, the operations of the huſbandman have not been much retarded. In general, farmers have been buſily employed in turning over their winter fallows, or in preparing their land for barley and oats.

The report for *March* ſtates, that the buſineſs of agriculture has gone on with unuſual rapidity during the whole of that month; conſequently much grain has been ſown, eſpecially in the midland and ſouthern diſtricts. In the northern counties the weather has not been quite ſo favourable for the operations of the farmer. The froſty nights and eaſterly winds have, in ſome reſpects, been injurious, though not ſo much ſo as would have been the caſe, had not gentle ſhowers occaſionally intervened. But even in theſe parts of the kingdom, the ſowing of oats and barley has commenced on the dry and warm ſoils. Moſt of our correſpondents particularly notice the promiſing appearances of the wheat crop. Grain ſeems, on the whole, to be a little on the riſe. Of wheat, the average of England and Wales is 50s. 1d. per quarter. Of barley, it is 26s. 11d. And of oats, 17s. though not ſo much in the northern as the ſouthern counties. The prices of cattle have alſo advanced, eſpecially of ſuch as are in condition. Beef averages in Smithfield market from 3s. to 4s. per ſtone of 8 lb. and mutton from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Hay fetches in St James' market from 40s. to 46s. and ſtraw from 22s. 6d. to 27s.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcaſtle, Lieut. Boger, of the Royal Horſe Artillery, to Miſs Burdon, daughter of George Burdon, Eſq; of Newcaſtle.

Captain Yonge of the 60th regiment, to Miſs Pirner, eldeſt daughter of William Pirner, Eſq; of Arlington ſtreet.

Feb. 13. At Londonderry, Colonel Leith of the Aberdeenſhire fencibles, to the Right Hon. Lady Auguſta Forbes, ſiſter of the Earl of Granard.

— William Lindeſay, Eſq; of Balmunzie, to Miſs Mary Adamſon, daughter of the Rev. John Adamſon, of St Andrews.

20. At Brighton, Hants, the Rev. Francis North, A. M. eldeſt ſon of the Biſhop of Wincheſter, to Miſs Eſther Harriſon.

— At Stirling, Lieutenant George Eddington, of 1ſt battalion of the 1ſt or royal regiment of foot, to Miſs Suſan Graham, daughter of the late Captain Graham, of the 42d regiment of foot.

26. At Edinburgh, Captain James Davidſon, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Campbell, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of 4th regiment of fencible infantry.

March 14. At Edinburgh, Wm Boyd, W. S. to Miſs Brown, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Brown, merchant.

19. Mr John Graham, manufacturer in Paiſley, to Miſs Marianne Pollock, daughter of Mr John Pollock, manufacturer there.

23. Mr William M'Allaſter, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Henery, daughter of Mr Alexander Henry.

28. At Forehouſe, Mr James Smith, W. S. to Miſs Barbara Barbour, daughter of the deceaſed John Barbour, Eſq; of Law.

BIRTHS.

March 3. The Empreſs of Germany, an Archduchеſs.

— Lady

3. Lady Elliot, of Stobs, a ſon.
9. Mrs Dundas, of Blair, a daughter.
26. Mrs Macleod of Colbecks, a daughter.
28. Mrs Ferrier, of Somerford, a ſon.

DEATHS.

At London, Lady Chambers, relict of the late Sir William Chambers, architect.

At London, Sir William Gordon, K. B. He was for many years ambaſſador to the court of Naples.

At London, George Millar, Eſq; his Majeſty's Conſul for the ſouthern department of America.

At Bandon, in Ireland, Lady Cockburn, widow of Sir James Cockburn, Bart.

At Dublin, the Right Honourable James Hamilton, Earl of Clanbraſſil.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Sir John Dalling, K. B. a General in the army, and Colonel of the 57th foot.

Lately, at Aberdeen, at the age of 106, George Angus. He had been a labourer in that city and neighbourhood for upwards of 50 years, and continued to work till within a ſhort time of his death.

At London, Ambroiſe Marquis de Dreſnay, formerly a general officer in the King of France's ſervice, and late colonel of a regiment of infantry, denominated by his name, in the Britiſh pay.

At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, the Right Hon. Lord Caithrope.

At Putney, Jean Baptiſta Muller, a native of Pruſſia. The ſingularity of his character may in ſome meaſure be collected from the following directions reſpecting his interment.—"I deſire to be buried within the walls of the church, and interred in my buff embroidered waiſtcoat, my blue coat with a black collar, a pair of clear nankeen breeches, white ſilk ſtockings, my Pruſſian boots, my hair neatly dreſſed and powdered; and I particularly requeſt, that my queue may be made long enough to admit of my ſoldier cap being placed on my head. Dreſſed and accoutred, let me reſt in peace."

Near Newcaſtle, at the advanced age of 102, James Palmer, commonly known by the denomination of Doctor Palmer. For the laſt thirty years of his life he never went to bed. He ſerved as a private in the royal army in the year 1715, and at the age of 75 had only five ſhillings in his pocket, walked from Newcaſtle to London, and back again, in the ſhort ſpace of eleven days, one of which he ſpent in the metropolis. The appellation of Doctor was conferred upon him, from the circumſtance of his having many infallible and quick medicines of his own preparing.

At Newton-le-Willows, Durham, in the 104th year of his age, and the 73d of his miniſtry, the Rev. Ferdinand Small, a Roman Catholic clergyman.

On his paſſage from Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant Skirling Hamilton, of the 71ſt regiment of foot.

At Madras, Capt. Francis Stuart, of the 72d regiment of foot, ſon of Colonel Stuart, late of the 63d foot.

At Berne, in Switzerland, Lady Keith, relict of Sir Bazil Keith, late Governor of Jamaica.

Jan. 25. Charles Stirling, reſiding at Kirkfield, near Stirling.

27. At Hay Lodge, Patrick Honeyman, Eſq; of Graemſay.

30. At Banff, George M'Gilligan, Eſq; in the 70th year of his age, late Provoſt of that burgh.

31. At Exeter, Rear-Admiral William Truſcott. He was made a Poſt-Captain in 1778, and a Rear-Admiral in 1795.

Feb. 1. Alloa, Dr Moncrieff, phyſician there.

—Mrs Wemyſs of Wemyſs.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant William Henry, of the 25th regiment.

11. At Peterſburg, Staniſlaws, late King of Poland, in a fit of the apoplexy. He was born Jan. 18, 1732, and elected King of Poland in 1764, but depoſed by the late Empreſs of Ruſſia in 1794.

16. At London, Miſs Jane Maxwell Fordyce, daughter of John Fordyce, Eſq; M.P. and niece to the Ducheſs of Gordon.

— At York, Miſs Mary Dalrymple Hay, daughter of John Dalrymple Hay, Eſq; of Park.

17. At Caitloch, Alexander Ferguſſon, Eſq; of Caitloch.

18. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Plane, late in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

— Thomas Kirkland, M. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh.

19. At Port Dundas, Mr John Snow, late hair dreſſer in Glaſgow. He has left his heritable ſubjects, which are of conſiderable value, to Hutcheſon's hoſpital and the Royal Infirmary.

— Patrick Small, Eſq; of Durnancan, aged 87.

20. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Robert Moncrieff, of the Royal Navy.

— At Milnfield, Miſs Margaret Graham, ſecond daughter of Robert Graham of Fintry, Eſq.

— At Dumfries, Miſs Irving of Gribton.

24. At Dalcraeth, David Milligan, Eſq. many years a reſpectable merchant in London.

25. At Craigvechan, near Fort William, Allan Maclean, Eſq; at the advanced age of 107.

PRE-

PREFERMENTS.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, to be fecond in command in Scotland.

Edward Bruce, Efq; W. S. to be Sheriff-Clerk of the county of Fife.

The Earl of Weftmoreland to be Lord Privy Seal.

The Earl of Chefterfield, to be Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty.

The Earl of Leiceſter and Lord Auckland, to be joint Poſt-maſters General.

The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of Baron and Viſcount of the kingdom of Ireland, to Sir Valentine Browne, Bart. by the title of Baron of Caſtle Roſſe, and Viſcount Kenmare, in the county of Kerry.

Likewiſe the dignity of Baroneſs to Dame Roſe French, widow of Sir Charles French, by the title of Baroneſs French.

Wm Macdowal, Efq; of Garthland, to be Governor, and Wm Tod, Eſq; to be Deputy-Governor, of the Britiſh Linen Company.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, to be Governor, and Patrick Miller, Eſq; of Dalfwinton, to be Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Scotland.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Jan. 9.

Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint

Lieutenant-Generals

Sir Thos. Shirley, Bart.	Robert Prefcott,
Patrick Tonyn,	Hon. W. Harcourt,
Gabriel Chriſtie,	Henry E. of Carhampton,
John Reid,	
Sir W. Green, Bart.	W. Dalrymple,
George Scott,	W. Pitſon,
Charles O'Hara,	Sir H. Monro, K.B.
L. A. Tottenham,	Hon. W. Hervey,
William Rowley,	J. F. Campbell,
Peter Bathurſt,	Francis Lafcelles,
Hon. W. Gordon,	Sir W. Medows, K.B.

To be *Generals* in the Army.

Major-Generals

W. Shirreff,	Forbes Macbean,
W. Grinfield,	David Hume,
Samuel Hulfe,	Hugh Debigge,
Albemarle Bertie,	Richard Dawſon,
Charles Vallancey,	Monr. Agnew,
Earl of Glaſcarde,	James Stewart,
Sir Jos. Stewart, Bart.	Earl of Balcarres,
Thomas Carleton,	Hon. Chas. Stuart,
James Marſh,	Cornelius Cuyler,
Gaſcoigne Lafler,	Earl of Harrington,
Charles Leigh,	Hon. R. Fitzpatrick,
James Ogilvie,	Nifbitt Balfour,
Sir R. Laurie, Bart.	Edmund Stevens,
William Martin,	Thomas Trigge,
John Archer,	Earl of Moira,
William Edmeſton,	Peter Craig,

To be *Lieutenant-Generals* in the Army.

Colonels

Philip Martin, of royal artillery.
Lord Charles Fitzroy Aide de Camp to the King,
William Borthwick, royal artillery,
Napier Chriſtie Burton, 3d foot guards,
Eyre Coote, Aide de Camp to the King,
Jeffery Amherſt, 10th foot,
Robert Rich. Wilford, York huſſars,
Harry Burrard, Aide de Camp to the King,
Eward Morriſon, Coldſtream guards,
Charles Lennox, Aide de Camp to the King,
Sir Charles Aſgill, Bart. 1ſt foot guards,
James Adolphus Harris 65th foot,
Hon. Charles Monton, Aide de Camp to the King,
Arthur Orroſby, 6th dragoon guards,
Thomas Garth, Aide de Camp to the King,
Henry Reade, 1ſt life guards,
Vaughan Lloyd, royal artillery,
William Arabin, 2d life guards,
Sir James St Clair Erſkine, Bart.
George Don, Aide de Camp to the King,
William Brady, royal artillery in Ireland,
J. Francis Craſtock, late 127th foot,
Colebrook Nefbitt, Aide de Camp to the King,
Lucius Barber, royal artillery in Ireland,

To be *Major-Generals* in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels

James Webber, an independent officer,
William Ramſay, 80th foot,
Charles William Efke, 65th foot,
Guſtavus Belford, royal regt. of horſe gds.
Sam. Twentyman, on half pay of 90th foot,
John William Aug. Rouver, 60th foot,
George Rochfort, invalid artillery,
James Campbell independent officer,
Joſeph F. W. Deſbarres, 60th foot,
Edward Malden, 15th foot,
Sir Charles Mach, independent officer,
John Skerret, of a late Weſt India regiment,
Francis Gribb, New South Wales corps,
Hildebrand Oakes, 26th foot,
William Scott, on half pay of the 80th foot,
Colin Campbell, 6th foot,
Archibald Campbell of the 5th foot,
George Prevoſt, 60th foot,
Francis Fuller, 89th foot,
Stair Park Dalrymple, 71ſt foot,
Arthur Carter, 13th light dragoons,
James Affleck, 16th light dragoons,
John Orroſby Vandeleur, 5th drag. guards,
George Vaughan Hart, 75th foot,
John Robinſon, late horſe grenadier guards,
John Carnegie, 11th light dragoons,
William Waller, 3d dragoons,
George Brodie, 52d foot,
Sir Thomas Chapman, 6th dragoon guards,
Hon. Thomas Maitland, 62d foot,
Mervyn Archdall, 13th light dragoons,
Patrick Hely, 11th foot,
J. Haddock Boardman, 2d dragoons,
Daniel Robertſon, 60th foot,

Ed-

Edward Dawſon, 8th foot,
John Blake, 24th foot,
John Cope Sherbroke, 33d foot,
Archibald M'Aliſter, 35th foot,
James Hall, 8th light dragoons,
Richard Bright, of the Marines,
William Payne, 3d dragoon guards,
Alexander Macdonald, marines,
Lambert Theo. Walpole, late 107th foot, Dep. Adj.-Gen. to the forces in Ireland,

To be *Colonels* in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels

Hon. Edw Bligh, half pay late 107th foot,
William Lord Craven, 3d foot,
Hugh Campbell, 3d foot guards,
Lord Wm Bentick, 24th light dragoons,
Edw. Vife. Dungarvon, Coldſtream guards,
Coote Manningham, 41ſt foot,
Henry George Gray, 17th light dragoons,
Hon. Edward Pager, 28th foot,
Arthur Whetham, 1ſt foot guards,

To be *Aides de Camp* to the King.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Feb. 6. Robert M'Connochie, merchant in Ayr.

7. Andrew Gray, wright in Perth.

10. John Milne, ſenior, merchant in Montroſe.

21. Lauchlan Simpſon, merchant in Nairn.

— Alexander Sinclair, junior, merchant in Elgin.

March 3. William Moriſon in Drumſkorg.

7. James Simpſon, cattle and grain dealer in Mains of Inverebery.

26. John Fairweather in Laſſer Barrs, county of Kincardine.

CIRCUITS.

Weſt—Lords Justice Clerk and Craig.

Stirling,	Saturday,	April 7.
Glaſgow,	Wedneſday,	April 11.
Inveray,	Monday,	April 16.

North—Lords Eskgrove and Methven.

Inverneſs,	Saturday,	April 21.
Aberdeen,	Friday,	April 27.
Perth,	Wedneſday,	May 2.

South—Lords Swinton and Dunsinnan.

Jedburgh,	Tueſday,	April 10.
Dumfries,	Saturday,	April 14.
Ayr,	Saturday,	April 21.

FIARS.

MID LOTHIAN—*Crop* 1797.

Beſt Wheat	L. 1 3 3
Second do.	1 1 6
Beſt Barley	0 17 7
Second do.	0 16 0
Third do.	0 15 0
Beſt Oats	0 13 6
Second do.	0 12 0
Beſt Oatmeal	6 13 6
Peaſe	0 12 6
Beans	0 12 6

EAST LOTHIAN—*Crop* 1797.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat	L. 1 4 9½	L. 1 3 0½	L. 1 1 7
Barley	0 19 4¼	0 17 9¼	0 15 5
Oats	0 14 2	0 13 0½	0 12 0
Peaſe	0 13 1½	0 12 4½	0 11 8

ABERDEENSHIRE—*Crop* 1797.

Great Oats with fodder	L. 0 15 0
Ditto without fodder	0 12 6
Brocked Oats with fodder	0 13 0
Ditto without fodder	0 11 6
Bear with fodder	0 15 0
Ware Bear with fodder	0 13 0
Ditto without fodder	0 11 0
Farm or Market Bear without fodder	0 12 6
White Meal, 9 ſtone	0 13 0
Farm Meal, 8 ſtone	0 11 6
Market Malt	0 16 0
Peaſe	0 11 6
Small Oats with fodder	0 9 0
Ditto without fodder	0 7 0
Wheat	0 20 0
Rye	0 12 0

FIFE—*Crop* 1797.

White Wheat	L. 0 19 6
Red Wheat	0 18 6
Barley	0 13 10
Bear	0 12 2
Oats	0 11 6
Meal by weight	0 14 8
Meal by meaſure	0 13 8
Rye	0 8 0
Peaſe and Beans	0 10 0
Malt	0 18 9

KINCARDINESHIRE—*Crop* 1797.

The boll of Oatmeal	L. 7 16 0
White Oats with fodder	8 8 0
Ditto without fodder	7 10 0
Brocked Oats with fodder	7 4 0
Ditto without fodder	6 6 0
Bear with fodder	7 4 0
Ditto without fodder	7 4 0
Peaſe with fodder	9 12 0
Ditto without fodder	7 16 0
Wheat	11 8 0

Kincardineſhire, Scotch Money.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, March 30.
Wheat, 27s. Barley, 19s. Oats, 15s. 6d. Peaſe, 15s. 6d. Beans, 14s. 6d. Tares, 17s.

Edinburgh, Feb. 25. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 8d.

Socks.—No buſineſs done during this month, except in the 3 per cent. conſ. which were on the 9th at 50¼, and on the 26th at 49⅝.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge.

And by the Principal Bookfellers in Town and Country.

NEW PATENT.

Mr Carpenter's, for Bleaching Paper.

THE diſcovery made in France, by M. Bertholet, of the efficacy of oxygenated muriatic acid in expediting the proceſs of bleaching, has been ſucceſsfully carried into effect by many of our own manufacturers and artiſts. Mr Cooper, late of Mancheſter, now of Northumberland, in America, was, we believe, the firſt perſon in this country who applied the diſcovery to practice: his example was ſoon followed by many manufacturers in Lancaſhire and Scotland, who have obtained patents for different contrivances to regulate the application of the acid gas.

Formerly writing paper could be made of *unprinted* linen alone, but by means of the proceſs of M. Bertholet even printed linen may be made into the fineſt and whiteſt paper. The preſent patent was granted to Mr Elias Carpenter of Bermondſey, Surrey, and is entitled a *Method of Bleaching Paper in the Water Leaf, and fixing it without drying.*

In the preparation of the pulp, the coarſer rags are to be macerated for two or three days in a cauſtic alkaline ley, and wrought into ſheets of paper, in the uſual way; a ſtrong wooden box or trough is then to be procured, of a ſize proportioned to that of the paper, lined on the inſide with white paint, and furniſhed with ſeveral ſtages of croſs bars of glaſs: the bottom of the box is to be covered with a ſtratum about one inch deep of cauſtic ley, and the paper laid by quarter-reams or leſs, acroſs the glaſs bar. A hole muſt be made in the box to admit the beak of an earthen ware retort, into which muſt be put manganeſe and ſea ſalt, in powder, ſulphuric acid, and an equal quantity of water impregnated with the ſteams of burning ſulphur (ſulphureous acid).—The cover of the box is to be made air-tight by luting or ſlips of paper dipped in paſte. The apparatus being thus prepared, the belly of the retort is to be plunged in water, kept boiling, and in a ſhort time the oxymuriatic acid gas will be driven into the box, will penetrate the paper, and render it of a dazzling whiteneſs, while the alcaline ley at the botom will, by gradually abſorbing it, prevent its becoming ſo concentrated as to deſtroy or injure the texture of the paper. From three to four pounds of ſulphuric acid will ſuffice for one hundred weight of paper, and the operation will be completed in about eight hours. The ſheets as they are taken out of the box are to be ſized with the following mixture:

To 1 cwt. of clippings of ſkin add 14 lb. of allum, 7 of calcined vitriol, and 1 lb of gum arabic, with a ſufficient quantity of water to ſize 50 reams of fools-cap.

The ſame method will ſerve equally well to clean engravings or printing, for though the oxymuriatic acid diſcharges all ſtains, dirt, &c. yet it is incapable of acting on printers' ink.

DISCOVERY OF GLASS.

PLINY informs us, the art of making glaſs was diſcovered by the following circumſtance. As ſome merchants were carrying nitre, they ſtopt near a river iſſuing from Mount Carmel. Not readily finding ſtones to reſt their kettles on they employed ſome pieces of their nitre for that purpoſe. The fire gradually diſſolving the nitre, it mixed with the ſand, and a tranſparent matter flowed, which in fact, was nothing leſs than glaſs.

It is certain we are indebted to chance, more than genius, for many of the moſt valuable diſcoveries.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE;

For APRIL 1798.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS (PONIATOWSKY) KING OF POLAND.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKY, was born on the 17th of January, 1732, O. S. He was the third son of Count Poniatowsky, a man of some talents, but of no family; who had been the favourite of Charles XII. of Sweden, and who, on the death, or as it is now supposed, the *assassination* of that prince, retired to, and settled in his native country.

But if the birth of the father was obscure, that of the mother was uncommonly illustrious. She was the Princess Ezatorylka, and boasted the possession of the noblest blood in the republic, as she traced her decent from the Jagellons, the ancient sovereigns of Lithuania. Their youngest son, the subject of these memoirs, who was known by the title of Count Poniatowsky, from his earliest youth, was the darling of his mother, a beautiful, accomplished, and ambitious woman. His education was commenced under her own eye, and not only superintended, but in part directed by herself. She was indeed admirably calculated for this important charge; for she herself was possessed of extraordinary attainments; that too in a country, where the women were said to be better instructed than the men. The young Count was attentive to his studies, and, at a very early period of life, fortunately imbibed a taste for letters; to which he has been indebted for consolation during his misfortunes. When about eighteen years of age, he was sent to travel, and received instructions from his mother, after visiting Italy and Germany, to proceed through France to England. As she professed a particular aversion to the court of Versailles, she enjoined him to reside there but a short time; and as she loved the English, for on the contrary, permitted him to stay in Great Britain as long as he pleased.

Immediately on his arrival in this country he waited on Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, who had been our minister at Warsaw; and during his residence there had received many civilities from his family. In the suit of that minister, and in no higher capacity than that of a gentleman of the embassy, he repaired to St Petersburgh, and soon entered on a career that conducted him to a crown. Elizabeth was at this period seated on the throne of the Czars. She had married her nephew, the unfortunate Peter III. to an obscure German princess; for the frequent revolutions in Russia had rendered a match with any of the royal families of Europe too dangerous to become an object of desire. The consort of the Grand Duke was a bold and aspiring woman; since but too well known under the name of Catharine the II. Their tempers, studies, and pursuits, were entirely dissimilar. He was attached to the countess Woronsoff; she to the chamberlain Soltikoff, a handsome Russian, who had just been sent into an honourable

† He is by some said to have been secretary.

surable circle * on that very account. At this critical period, the young Pole appeared at Peterſburgh, and the Grand Duchefs inſtantly dried up her tears. Staniſlaus Poniatowſky was then one of the handſomeſt men in Europe. His perſon was moulded into the moſt exquiſite ſymmetry; his air was noble; his manners faſcinating; in ſhort he poſſeſſed a charming exterior, and his mind—a circumſtance extremely rare—appeared to be full as graceful as his perſon. He had cultivated a taſte for the fine arts; was acquainted with the principal languages of Europe; and had a certain fotineſs of manners, which afterwards degenerated, perhaps, into weakneſs; but at that time it appeared to proceed from a poliſhed and refined education. Catharine, who was inſtantly ſtruck with the perſon and accompliſhments of the Count, became greatly intereſted in his behalf, and determined to realize the ſentiment of the poet:

"Love finds us equal, or it makes us ſo."

Even at this period, ſhe is thought to have formed a party both againſt Elizabeth and her own huſband. Certain it is, that the Chancellor Beſtuſcheff was devoted to her, and that by his means, ſhe contrived to inveſt Poniatowſky with a public character. Thus powerfully patronized, he returned to Warſaw, with letters to Count de Brubl, then prime miniſter of Poland, and ſpeedily came back, adorned with the order of the white eagle, and the important miſſion of ambaſſador from the king and republic.

In this new capacity he did not forget to pay his reſpects to the little court of Oraienbaum †; and the Archduchefs was ſoon after (in February, 1758) delivered of a daughter, who was chriſtened by the name of the princeſs Anne; but lived only ſix weeks. The young plenipotentiary was unfortunate enough to be a favourite with the whole of the archducal family. He ſmoaked and drank with the prince; and, at the ſame time, continued to be a reigning favourite, during ſeveral years with his conſort. At length, however, the Grand Duke, who is ſaid to have entertained ſome ſuſpicions relative to the *paternity* of the princeſs Anne, began to receive the Poliſh miniſter with coolneſs; and his viſits to the palace were, ſoon after, wholly interdicted.

This, however, did not deter, but rather ſtimulated the romantic ſpirit of the young Pole, who concealing the *inſignia* of the white eagle, and diſguiſing himſelf as a mechanic, frequently repaired to and entered the gardens which overlook the Gulph of Cronſtadt, by means of a key he had procured for that purpoſe. One ſummer's evening, as he was paſſing through an alley that led to a pavillion, he happened to be ſeen by the Archduke, who inſtantly recognized, and gave orders to arreſt him. On being interrogated, he pretended to paſs for a German taylor, who had come from Peterſbrugh to meaſure his highneſs's ſervants for ſome new liveries; but, when threatened with being committed to the guard-houſe, and perhaps dreading the *knout*, he at length diſcovered himſelf. On this, Peter affected to reprimand the officer of the guards, for his rude treatment of ſo diſtinguiſhed a perſonage, and gave orders for his releaſe. This adventure, however, made ſo much noiſe in the diplomatic circle, that the ambaſſadors of France and Auſtria, who were alarmed at the influence of the young miniſter, actually complained to the Empreſs; and her Majeſty was prevailed upon to ſolicit the recall of a plenipotentiary, who was ſuppoſed to have diſturbed the union of perſons ſo illuſtrious, and ſo nearly allied to her.

It

* He was appointed ambaſſador to Denmark.

† A palace at ſome diſtance from the capital, preſented to the young Grand Duke by his aunt, the Empreſs Elizabeth.

It was thus that Poniatowsky, owing every thing to, and loſing every thing by love, was obliged to diveſt himſelf of his public character, and return to his native country and a private ſtation. A ſeries of important events, however, ſoon ſucceeded each other, and by agitating his hopes, conſoled him, in ſome meaſure, for his misfortunes. The empreſs Elizabeth, during whoſe reign the Ruſſian armies had encamped on the banks of the Viſtula, and threatened the annihilation of the Pruſſian monarchy, died ſuddenly, and was ſucceeded by her nephew, on the 5th of January, 1762. The character of the new monarch was well known to him, and he was aware, from the maſculine genius, and inordinate ambition of his conſort, that ſome great cataſtrophe was at hand. This was actually the caſe. The Chancellor Beſtucheff had been baniſhed to Siberia; his intrigues were principally directed towards the nobles. Catharine, however, knew, that in an abſolute government, whoever can ſecure the military, may command the nation. She accordingly bent her thoughts to that ſole object, and actually found means to gain a number of the guards. Her pretexts, ſpecious, and admirably fitted to the comprehenſions of a barbarous ſoldiery, were founded on the innovations occaſioned by the Pruſſian exerciſe, and an adoption of the ancient Ruſſian uniform; the war in Holſtein, the neceſſary abſence in conſequence of this, from the delights of the capital, but above all, the omiſſion of the ceremony of Peter's being crowned at Moſcow, which, according to the *popes* of the Greek church, made an inſurrection ceaſe to be a rebellion! Her agents conſiſted of three brothers of the name of Orloff, two of whom were ſoldiers; of Paſſick and Bibikoff, two ſlaves of the princeſs Daſchkaw, who in the boſom of fortitude had conceived ſome notions of a republic; of Count Panin, governor to the preſent emperor, who had imbibed favourable ideas of a limited monarchy, during an embaſſy to the court of Stockholm; and of Cyril Razounoſſiky, who from being a peaſant of the Ukraine, had become commandant of the guards of Ulmailoff; and Hetman of the Coſſacks of Little Ruſſia.

The fate of one of the greateſt empires in the world, was not only decided in a few hours, but even without a ſtruggle. All the crowned heads of Europe were then as eager to recognize a fortunate uſurper, as they have been ſince tardy in acknowledging a legitimate government; and miniſters flocked from every part to pay their reſpects, on the elevation of Catharine! One prince only, ſtruck with the immorality of her conduct, refuſed admiſſion to her ambaſſadors.—This was the emperor of China!

No ſooner had the firſt intelligence of this ſingular event reached the ears of Count Poniatowſky, than he inſtantly poſted to the frontiers, and preſſed eagerly to be permitted to repair to court. But a revolution had taken place, not only in that empire, but in the attachments of its preſent ſovereign. Count Orloff, a man equally deſtitute of delicacy and education, who poſſeſſed a herculean form, and who was celebrated for nothing but perſonal bravery, enjoyed the affections of Catharine, and in ſome meaſure monopolized her favours. The ſame courier who had brought the letter from the Count, was accordingly diſpatched to him immediately, with a ſhort note, in which he was enjoined to repair to Warſaw, and expect every thing from the *friendſhip* of the Empreſs. This unexpected reply at firſt affected him conſiderably, for he was greatly attached to her Imperial Majeſty, and had always conſidered his abſence from the court of Ruſſia,

as a ſpecies of exile*. Ambition, however, at length proved victorious, and he returned to his native country pleaſed with the idea, that if he had loſt a miſtreſs, he was aſſured of a crown.

His hopes were, indeed, ſhortly realiſed, for Auguſtus, King of Poland, died at Dreſden, on the 5th of October 1763; this event was eaſily anticipated, for his Majeſty's health had been for ſome time in a declining ſtate, and it was foreſeen, that a conſtitution, enfeebled more by debauchery than age, could not long reſiſt the preſſure of diſeaſe. The Czarina was accordingly prepared for the occurrence; ſhe had a large body of troops on the confines of the republic, and they entered Poland with equal joy and precipitation; for that unhappy, but fertile country, has always been conſidered as the paradiſe of the Ruſſian ſoldiery. But the court of Peterſburgh did not confine its operations to force alone; intrigue was had recourſe to; ſplendid promiſes were made; threats were employed; and gold was diſtributed every where. To complete all, Warſaw was taken poſſeſſion of by a body of Ruſſians, and the imperial ambaſſador, Count Keyſerling, who was omnipotent in that capital, already began to treat Poland like a conquered province. In this critical ſituation of affairs, the Diet was convoked, and the debates became tumultuous. The election was carried on, in expreſs violation of one of the conſtitution laws, which declares every nomination void, during the continuance of foreign troops within the territories of the republic; and the deputies now voted under the menaces of a hoſtile army, and even within the reach of their cannon. At length, on the 7th of September 1764, Count Poniatowſky was proclaimed King, by the name of Staniſlaus Auguſtus. A ſimilar event had before occurred in the hiſtory of the republic; for Auguſtus, elector of Saxony, was called to the throne in 1697, by means of a ſham election, and under the protection of a Saxon army; Auguſtus, however, was a foreigner; Staniſlaus a native; and but little could be expected from the reign of a prince, whoſe firſt public act was a violation of the liberties of his country! It is, notwithſtanding, proper to remark here, that the mildneſs of the King's diſpoſition, inclined him to manage the internal affairs of the nation with great moderation, and that he was but ill ſeconded by the nobles and clergy; who, boaſting a ſavage feudal independence, kept the peaſantry in the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery, and thus, in the end, paved the way to their own ſubjugation. Another preponderating cauſe, that eſſentially contributed to the approaching ruin, was the ſituation of the *Diſſidents*: thoſe conſiſted of ſuch as followed the rites of the Greek, Calviniſtic, and Lutheran churches; and being protected by the treaty of Oliva, their grievances afforded a ſpecious pretext for the interference of foreign powers. Under Sigiſmund Auguſtus, the ſeparatiſts of every deſcription, were indulged with a ſeat in the Diet, and admitted to all the honours and privileges before confined to the Catholics; ſince that period, the members of the eſtabliſhed church had wantonly excluded all but themſelves from public employment, and even interdicted the profeſſion of any other faith but that of the church of Rome.

Thoſe appertaining to the Greek church, being powerfully protected by the court of St Peterſburgh, and thoſe pro-

* Being obliged to leave Ruſſia with preciptation, and without being able to procure a portrait of his miſtreſs, in a country where the arts were but little cultivated, the firſt thing he did on his return to Warſaw, was to ſupply this deficiency. The painter on this occaſion, worked under the direction of the Court, who, as it were, *dictated* the features. The reſemblance is ſaid to have been complete, and the Empreſs was exceedingly flattered by this novel piece of gallantry.